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GERMANY PROMISES TO FREE AMER ANTIC RAIDER!

Disappointed at Wilson's Decision, W fy Sub arine Policy!

INTERNED GERMAN GUNBOAT GEIER AT HONOLULU ON FIRE

Wholesale Efforts in Philippines to Wreck Merchant Ships

23 ARE DAMAGED

'Will do Nothing Have Not Clear Right to Do,' Says President

'NOT EXPEDIENCY'

Acting on Principle; Prohibits Transfer of U.S. Ships To Other Sovereignty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 5.—The German gunboat Geier, which is interned at Honolulu, has been set on fire by the crew and is blazing.

The crews of twenty-three Austrian and German ships in the Philippines attempted to destroy the machinery of the vessels. Customs officers discovered the engine-rooms of nine steamers wrecked and fires burning under the empty boilers of the others.

The transfer of the crews of the Austrian and German ships at New York to the Immigration Station has begun.

President Wilson, [illegible] the President Wilson's [illegible] statement regarding the seizures of German vessels, says: "We will do nothing we have not a clear right to do. When we act, we act on principle, not for expediency."

President Wilson has issued a proclamation prohibiting American shipowners transferring vessels to other sovereignty.

24 Hours of German Silence Makes London Think Offset To U.S. Action Being Drafted

British Mercantile Marine Unaffected by New Threat; 12 Ships Leave Rotterdam In One Day

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—While telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the world, approving President Wilson's intervention, Germany still maintains a sullen silence and no news has come from there for twenty-four hours. There is a suggestion that the Government in Berlin have been surprised by the extent of the feeling against Germany and are concocting a characteristic statement to save face, or are holding their hands in the hope of being able to supply news concerning their submarine campaign which will offset the effect of President Wilson's intervention.

Make Light of Menace

The threats of frightfulness are still unrealised and have not affected in the slightest degree the signing on of mercantile seamen, which is proceeding normally at every port. The Secretary of the Seafarers Union, interviewed, said that sailors do not care a rap for the German menace.

Twelve British ships left Rotterdam, yesterday morning and a British trawler arrived in Ymuiden, to sail [illegible] in the usual way.

German agents in Rotterdam are busily spreading vague reports of vessels being sunk, but they are scouted.

War on Every Sea

The weekly British review of events says: Germany has definitely and finally cast off the mask and, [illegible] profit in [illegible] humanitarian professions and smiling peace proposals, the Central Powers now reveal themselves desperate and at bay. In a last desperate effort to avert the inevitable triumph of the Allies, Germany now declares war on the whole world, by announcing that her sea forces will henceforth wage indiscriminate war on every vessel afloat and by every means.

Cast to the winds are all considerations for neutrals and all considerations of humanity and all laws and sanctions that have governed the human race in war and peace since the first international relations existed. Neutral commerce stands completely paralysed and not a neutral ship now dares take the sea.

America, appalled at this supreme outrage, pauses anxiously on the edge of what may prove an inevitable war in defence of her own very existence and sovereign rights.

Pope to Lodge Appeal

Rome announces that the Pope himself is lodging an appeal with the Central Powers against a course of such unparalleled atrocity as must henceforth leave them the pariahs of humanity.

Meanwhile, the Allied Powers accept the situation with perfect tranquillity on their own account, in complete confidence of their ample means to cope with the danger.

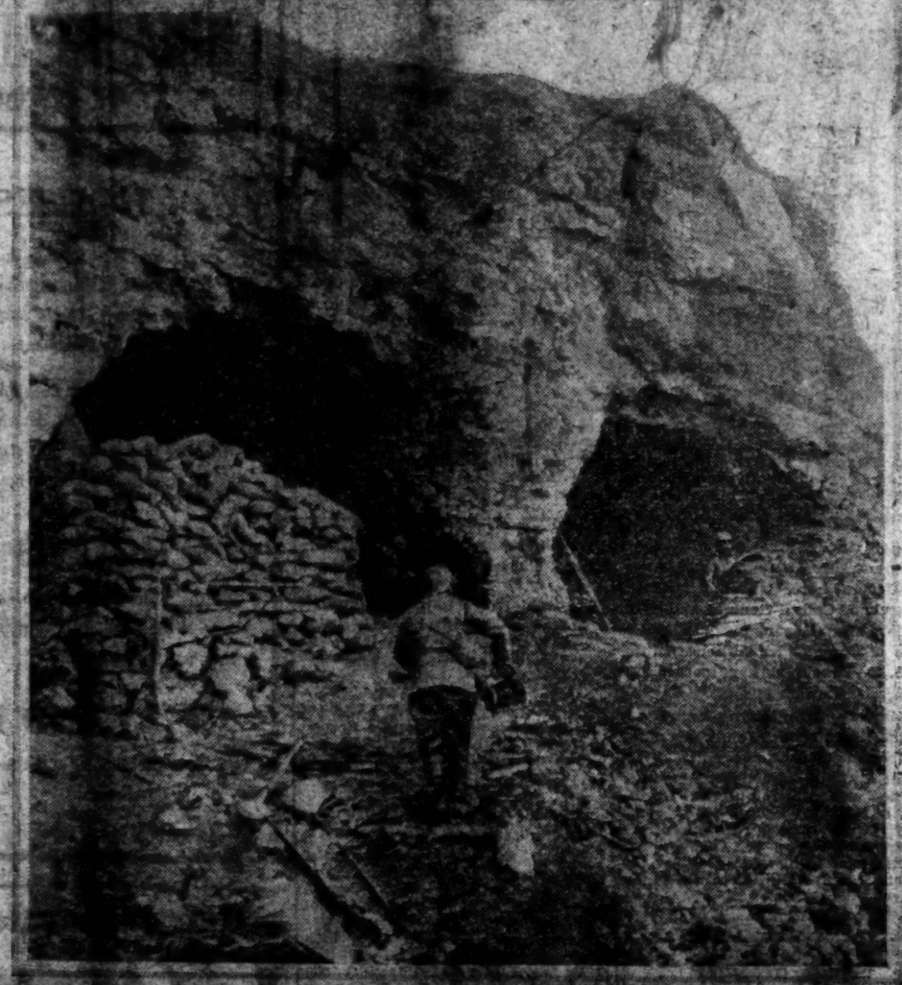
Germany may talk of blockading Britain. Germany has always talked of the many wondrous things she meant to do that yet remain undone. Britain has not talked so loud about blockading Germany, yet here is Germany blockaded already to such a point of starvation that now, in desperate extremity, she turns brigand against the entire human race.

German Sun Sinks Everywhere

Everywhere the sun of the Central Powers sinks, athens, in despair [illegible] carrying out the requests of the Allies, making honorable apology for the recent unfortunate [illegible] by a public military salute of the flags of the Entente.

The British advance continues in Mesopotamia and Germany's by no means does the same in Rumania, where it has been decisively checked and imperilled.

[illegible] Battered Fort Vaux, Near Verdun



This photograph [illegible] protect [illegible] This method makes it impossible for hostile Aviators to detect the location of the guns. The French recently recaptured Fort Vaux.

BERLIN IS RELYING ON OLD TREATY OF U.S. WITH PRUSSIA

Says 9 Months Guaranteed In War Time To Close Nationals' Businesses

READY TO FIGHT

American Army and Navy Are Preparing For Eventualities

AUSTRIA WARNED

No Breach Yet, But Will Follow if she Adheres To Ally's Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 5.—The German Government has notified the American Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Gerard, that the Americans captured by the German raider will be released.

Berlin Won't Modify Policy

New York, February 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, in a message dated the 4th, says that it is stated positively that Germany's submarine warfare policy will not be modified. Germany is very keenly disappointed at President Wilson's message.

A representative of the German Foreign Office drew the attention of the correspondent to the modern treaty between the United States [illegible] to close up their differences and to guide the countries in case of hostilities and said that he believed that Germany would respect this treaty and there would be no question of the internment of Americans, numbers of whom are applying for the necessary permission to depart.

U.S. Forces Making Ready

Washington, February 5.—It is still hoped that Germany will refrain from provoking hostilities, but the army and navy are preparing for eventualities.

If Austria adheres to Germany's policy of frightfulness, a break with her is certain.

The representatives of America abroad have been instructed to inform neutrals that President Wilson believes it will make for peace if they follow the example of America.

No Break With Austria Yet

London, February 5.—The report from Paris that America has broken off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary appears to be premature. The latest advices from Washington state that diplomatic relations with Austria hang on the slenderest thread.

Keep Americans in France

Paris, February 5.—The American Ambassador, Mr. William G. Sharp, has received cabled instructions to break off all relations with Germany. This means the abandonment of the work of the Embassy for the 35,000 Germans interned in France.

The American Embassy has requested Americans not to leave France until further orders.

The papers suggest President Wilson's action may have created formidable political differences in Germany, which will compel the German leaders to effect a withdrawal amounting to defeat and may possibly lead to serious consequences.

President Wilson is already a popular hero and the cinemas displayed his photograph and the Stars and Stripes, amid frantic enthusiasm. It is felt that Germany has pushed toleration to the extreme limit in throwing all her promises to the winds.

London Sees Valuable Aid

London, February 5.—The newspapers this morning warmly welcome President Wilson. They speculate concerning the possibilities of America declaring war and point out that, even with passivity in military and naval matters, the help of

British Reach Turks' Advance Base at Kut

Capture Three Successive Lines Of Trenches; Control Hai River Mouth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: On Friday night, our cavalry reached a point on the right bank of the Tigris, twenty-five miles west of Kut-el-Amara, opposite the Turkish advance base.

On Saturday, west of the junction of the Hai River with the Tigris, we captured three successive lines of trenches, advancing, on a front of 650 yards, for a depth of 400 yards and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. We now control the mouth of the Hai, opposite Kut-el-Amara.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 8
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Feb. 9
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. Feb. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Feb. 12
Per R.M.S. Monteagle.... Feb. 13
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa M. Feb. 12
Per R.M.S. Monteagle.... Feb. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 16
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. Feb. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.. Mar. 4
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25
Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about February 10, per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TO BE SETTLED BY CONFERENCE

All Ministers Summoned To Discuss America's Intervention in War

Peking, February 5 (Eastern News Agency).—On the morning of February 5, the Chinese Minister to the U. S. sent a lengthy telegram about the severance of diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Germany and asked the attitude of China about it. The Chinese Government will convene a special diplomatic conference on the 5th and the 6th, with all the Ministers in the Cabinet, as well as Wang Ta-hsieh, Lu Cheng-hsiang and Tsao Ju-lin and will decide the attitude of China and the policy towards Japan also.

The Germans in Peking are spreading rumors amongst the Chinese that there will be no war between the U. S. and Germany.

Owing to the reports about the severance of diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Germany, the U. S. Legation to Peking has been showing much activity since this morning. The legation guards of both the U. S. and German legations, who had been intimate until February 4, have stopped intercourse.

The British and the Americans in Peking, taking this opportunity, are again discussing the inclusion of China on the side of the Entente Powers.

Chinese are feeling anxious about the effect of the severance of diplomatic relations of the U. S. and Germany, the big loan and other subjects.

PAUL RUBENS DEAD

Reuter's Service

London, February 5.—The death is announced of Paul Rubens, the well-known dramatic author and composer.

Britain Combing Out Government Employes

All Up to 22, If Fit, Must Join Army; Temporary Exemption for War Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—The Press Bureau issues the following:—Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Director of the Man Power Board, in accordance with a decision reached by the War Cabinet, is instructing every Government Department to cancel forthwith all exemptions granted to men up to and including twenty-two years of age fit for general military service, but scheduling as temporarily exempt those employed in the production of steel and in agriculture, mines, quarries, railway-shops, transport and shipyards.

SEVEN OF SHACKLETON'S MAROONED CREW SAVED

Rescue-Ship Arrives Too Late To Succor the Remaining Three Castaways

Reuter's Service

Wellington, February 5.—The rescue-ship Aurora wirelesses that she has relieved seven surviving members of the Shackleton expedition, who were marooned on the shores of Ross Sea. Three others have perished. The Aurora is due here on the 10th.

The Weather

Gloomy and unsettled weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.0 and the minimum 26.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 45.3 and 41.9.

NO WARNING WAS GIVEN S.S. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Torpedoed 120 Miles from Land, When Heavy Swell Running; Carried 170 Passengers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The Admiralty announces that the City of Birmingham (Ellerman Line, 7,498 tons) was torpedoed, without warning, on November 27, when 126 miles from land. She had a crew of 145 and 170 passengers on board, of whom ninety were women and children. A heavy swell was running at the time.

The boats were lowered within ten minutes of the explosion. The Captain remained till the vessel sank and was picked up later. The women were as calm as if they were going to their meals and sang in the boats.

The doctor and three of the crew are presumed to have been drowned.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER RESIGNS FROM OFFICE

Talaat Bey Takes Over Duty; Ottoman War Policy Will Not Be Changed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 5.—The Sultan of Turkey has accepted the resignation of the Grand Vizier. Talaat Bey succeeds to the post. Turkey's war policy will be unchanged.

BREAK ON T.-P. RAILWAY

Intending travelers by rail to the north were informed at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, yesterday, that bookings were temporarily suspended. On inquiry, it was stated that there had been a break in the line, near Tientsin, but that it was not serious and a connection would probably be re-established this morning.

Submarine Bombards Sinking Ship's Boats; An American Killed

Master and Three Seamen Of s.s. Eavestone Lose Lives; Mate Badly Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The Admiralty announces that the survivors of the British steamer Eavestone report that their ship was sunk by gun-fire from a submarine. The crew abandoned the sinking ship, whereupon the submarine shelled their boats.

The master and three seamen were killed and the second mate severely injured. The killed included a seaman belonging to Baltimore, U.S.A.

Rushing Provisions From U.S. to Allies

Shipped As Fast As They Reach Seaboard; Prices Make Sharp Advance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Chicago, February 5.—Produce prices advanced sharply on reports that the loading and shipping of provisions to the Allies would continue as fast as supplies reach the sea-board.

Dutch East Indian Ships Called Back

Ordered to Put Into Nearest Colonial Ports Till Holland Sends Directions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Batavia, February 5.—In view of the new German submarine warfare, the mail and cargo-steamers which have already sailed have been ordered to put into the nearest Dutch Indian ports, to await orders from Holland.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS ARE DETAINED IN PORT

Chairman Hoover Says That All Transportation Suspended To Await Orders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 5.—Mr. Hoover, the chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, states that transportation by the Commission has been suspended and the Commission's ships in Indian and other ports have been instructed to await orders. He hoped that transportation would be resumed soon.

Seven Neutral Ships Are Sunk in One Day

Two British and a Russian Also Destroyed; Ten Norwegians, Three Spaniards Drowned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British s.s. Isle of Arran (313 tons), the Dutch s.s. Gamma (2,115 tons), the Norwegian steamers Ymer (1,123 tons) and Heimland (505 tons), the Greek s.s. Helican, the Spanish steamers Butron (2,434 tons), Dos de Noviembre and Algorta (2,117 tons), a British trawler and a Russian barquentine.

Ten Norwegians and three Spaniards have been drowned.

The Admiralty states that the Dutch steamer Gamma was on a voyage from New York to Amsterdam, with a cargo of oil-cake for the Netherlands Government. On Thursday a German submarine opened fire on the vessel and subsequently sank her by means of bombs. It will be interesting to learn what distortion of international law Germany will employ in justification of this outrage.

The German wireless press, in a message today, announces "general satisfaction in the Dutch shipping world at the change of the boundary of the barred zone, opening a road free from danger to Dutch ships." This is described as a new proof that Germany is taking the interests of neutrals into consideration.

America is very valuable, as, leaving out of the question considerations of moral support, her financial and natural resources are practically inexhaustible and are all freely at the disposal of the Allies.

Moreover, there are two hundred German ships at present in American harbors. These are valued at fifty million sterling and include the Hamburg-America s.s. Vaterland (54,282 tons), the largest vessel in the world and nine others ranging from 25,000 to 13,000 tons.

Japan Commends Wilson

Tokio, February 5.—The announcement of the rupture between the United States and Germany, spread broadcast by an extra issued by the Kokusai Agency on Sunday, shortly after mid-day, caused a sensation, but did not surprise the Japanese and foreign communities. Americans generally are relieved and unqualifiedly endorse the action of their Government.

All the Japanese morning papers printed editorials commending President Wilson. The Asahi says: "President Wilson can secure peace only by declaring war against Germany and co-operating with the Allies. Any middle or softer course will only encourage Germany to greater brutalities and insolence."

The Jiji welcomes the participation of America and says that America's fine navy will help to sweep the German sharks from the Atlantic.

The Chugai Shogyo, the leading commercial newspaper, says that America, after her patience has been exhausted, now takes the only possible course with the German bully. The only reply to the challenge of the enemy of humanity is: "Force and more force!" Germany can only understand the lash.

'Demon Rum Will Have to Beat It!'

Billy Sunday

The Rev. William Sunday, who aided the anti-liquor campaigners in an effort to make Boston dry. Billy was undismayed by the fact that Boston went wet. In an interview he pointed out the great gains made by prohibition everywhere. "The Demon Rum has got to beat it!" he exclaimed. "This is just one of his dying kicks."

Germans' Lost Lines Retaken from British

Haig Counterbalances by Beating Off Many Raids And Capturing Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: Our counter-attack against the British gained the greater part of our lost trenches east of Beaucourt. We took 100 prisoners

A strong British attack, north of Beaucourt, failed. Strong forces of the enemy made repeated assaults from east of Grandcourt to south of Puy (? Pys).

Fighting is proceeding on the road from Beaulencourt to Gueudecourt.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We repulsed three attempted raids on the Somme front. The local operation we carried out last night north-eastward of Gueudecourt was entirely successful. We occupied 500 yards of trench, took 72 prisoners and repulsed two counter-attacks.

We entered the enemy's lines, last night, at three points in the neighborhood of Pys, Bouchavesnes and Grandcourt.

The enemy made four unsuccessful counter-attacks on our new front, eastward of Beaucourt. Our positions were consolidated and we captured a further 39 prisoners. A party reached our lines north-eastward of Vermelles, but was ejected.

Three German aeroplanes were destroyed and six driven down, damaged. One of ours is missing.

Mrs. Merriman Speaks On Japanese Prints

The members of the American Woman's Club have spent many pleasant afternoons at their gatherings at the Palace Hotel, but it was the general opinion that they have had few greater treats than that provided yesterday by Mrs. W. L. Merriman, with her discourse on Japanese prints. Mrs. Merriman is an expert and spoke with all the confidence of one.

Around the walls she had on view a number of the best prints in her big and valuable collection, but they were there less as an art exhibition than in illustration of her remarks. Mrs. Merriman took her hearers back to the very beginnings of Japanese art, told of its development, instanced its characteristics, summarised the lives of the greatest masters, their particular styles and the influence they had exerted on Japanese art in general.

It was a most interesting address and many a wish was expressed that, at some future date, Mrs. Merriman will speak on the same subject, going into more detail on some of the points which necessarily had to be but briefly touched upon.

At its business meeting, the Club passed a rising expression of sympathy with Dr. Hearn and his son on the death of Mrs. Hearn. A message of greeting was brought by Mrs. Gamewell, who has recently returned from home and she, in turn, was made acquainted with the interest with which members of the Club had read her new book on "Shanghai—The Gateway to China."

Amongst the distinguished guests specially invited were Consul-General Sammons, Mr. Dorsey, former Consul-General here, Consul-General Th. Raaschou, Consul-General and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Regan, Mrs. Althouse, wife of Commander Althouse of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Drake, Mrs. Robinson and the Misses Pressley.

The ladies of St. John's acted as tea hostesses for the occasion.

The Club announces another musical program for its next meeting, a fortnight hence, when some very special items are promised.

Mrs. Merriman will deliver her lecture again, this afternoon, at the Union Church hall, before the Union Church Ladies Society.

News Brevities

Tonight sees the third presentation of the opera "La Navarraise" and the ballet "Pierrot's Dream," at the Lyceum Theater in aid of the French war orphans. Owing to the great popularity of the production, there will be a fourth and final performance next Saturday evening, for which booking is now open at Moutrie's.

• • •

Mr. Fu Siao-en has associated himself with Messrs. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc., and will act as their general compradore from this date.

• • •

The U.S.S. Wilmington, whose commander, Capt. Chadwick, is senior American naval officer in port, has gone alongside the Old Dock for overhaul.

• • •

Captain F. R. Barry, late of Messrs. Ilbert and Co. and a Second Lieutenant in the S. V. Artillery, has been awarded the Military Cross.

BIG FRENCH AIR-RAID

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 5.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: A *coup-de-main* attempted by the enemy in the region of Barleux, south of the Somme, was repulsed, with losses. We took some prisoners.

We made several raids into the enemy's lines, without loss, notably in the sector of Chapitre, north of Roye-sur-Matz, and in the region of Ecurie, and brought back material and prisoners.

A French air-squadron bombed the aerodrome at Colmar, in Alsace, the military factories at Rombach and the railway-stations at Chauny, Ham and Appily, causing a fire at the last-named place.

The communique issued this evening reported: A *coup-de-main* on Reichackerkopf resulted in the capture of a machine-gun and sixteen prisoners.

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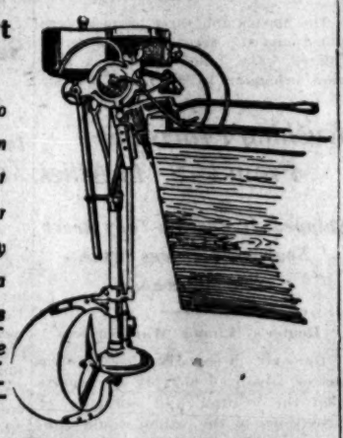

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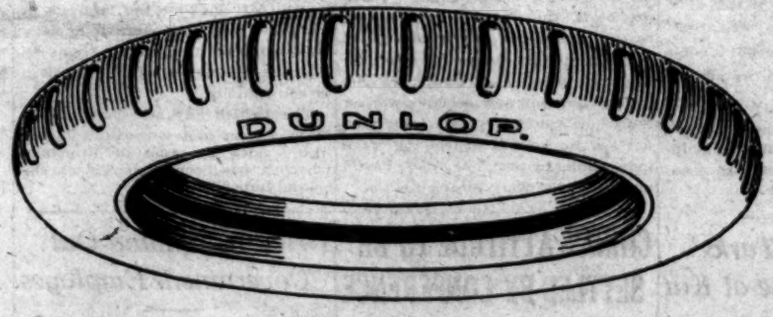

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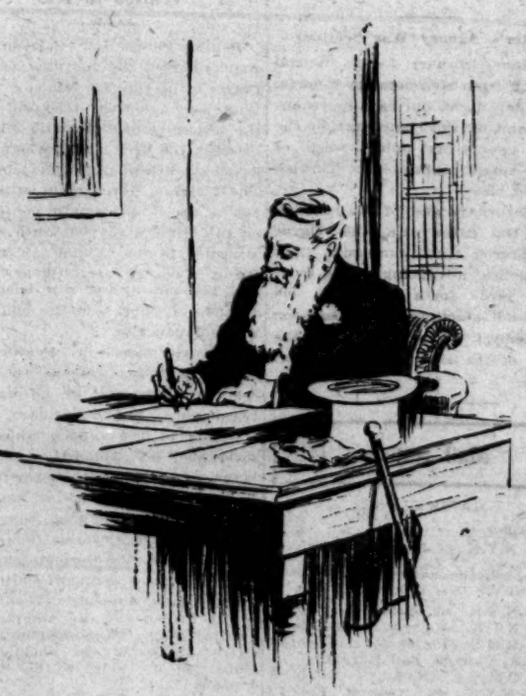
you know quite well, the more care you take of your health, the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your worn cover is sound, it can be repaired and re-treaded by the



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U.S. LOWER HOUSE LACKS A PARTY OF MAJORITY

Republicans at Least Two Votes, And Democrats Three Short of Control

MINOR GROUPS A POWER

Will Be Able to Decide Choice Of Speaker—Republicans Face Fight Over Mann

Washington, December 26.—Revised figures on returns of the last election show definitely that neither Democrats nor Republicans will have a majority of the next House, necessary to elect a Speaker, and that a handful of members of minor parties will determine which side shall control the organization.

Conceding seats to candidates in possession of certificates of election, because they are certain to participate in the organization of the House, the personnel now stands: Republicans 214, Democrats 213, Independents 2, Progressives 2, Prohibitionist 1, Socialist 1, contested 2, A majority is 218, hence, should either Democrats or Republicans win both of the contests, they still would be short of a majority.

All of the independents are maintaining strict silence regarding their attitude on the speakership, but the Democratc and Republican leaders are agreed on how most of them will vote, provided caucuses are held and solidarity maintained by the two old parties.

Kelly of Pennsylvania, a Progressive, who formerly was a Democratic member of the House, is listed as a Democratic probability. So is Randall, Prohibitionist, of California, who voted for Speaker Clark the last time, and London of New York, Socialist, sits on the Democratic side now and has received favors from Democratic leaders.

Schall of Minnesota, Progressive, the leaders agree, probably would lean toward a Republican candidate if convinced of his Progressivism. He campaigned for the Republican National ticket during the last campaign, although opposed by the regular organization in his State. Fuller, Independent, of Massachusetts also is classed as a Republican hope.

Martin of Louisiana, Progressive, comes from a large sugar district in Louisiana, and has indicated that assurance of protection of the sugar interests will be his first concern in voting on the organisation. He formerly was a Democrat, however, and Democratic leaders hope to get his vote. At the same time, Republicans think he can be convinced that their party is the only one which has his sugar interests at heart.

Contests in which certificates have not been issued are on in the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District, where Representative Barchfeld, Republican, is contesting the election of Guy E. Campbell, Democrat, who on the face of the returns won by 46 votes, and the Third New Jersey District, where Representative Scully, Democrat, is opposing the election of Robert Carson, Republican. Scully now is reported to have a lead of 125 votes on the recount, but there still are about 3,000 votes to be passed upon by the courts. At least twenty seats, it is said, will be contested in the House after it has organised.

Should the Republicans seat both of their contestants and hold their membership solid for their candidate they would need only two independent votes to win the Speakership, while the Democrats would need five. On the other hand, should the Democrats win the contested seats, the Republicans would need four independent votes while the Democrats could win with three votes.

There is no question about the Democrats voting solidly for Speaker Clark, but there are some signs of strife among the Republicans. Representative Gardner already has announced his opposition to Representative Mann for Speaker. Every effort will be made by leaders however, to have the solid support of Republicans assured in conference before voting starts.

Representative Gardner who announced yesterday that he would seek to obtain a Republican conference to "formulate policies" for the future activity of the party in the House, did not visit the Capital today. Mr. Mann was there, however, and tonight he expressed the view that the Republicans would stand united at least in the organisation of the House.

"I have nothing to say about the Speakership matter or the Gardner episode," he said, "except that I still hope that the President in some way through God's providence may aid in bringing about a peace which shall be lasting and permanent and provide for disarmament and the removal of the heavy burdens of military and naval preparedness, and if I can in the slightest degree assist to bring about such a result I would rather do that than to be Speaker.

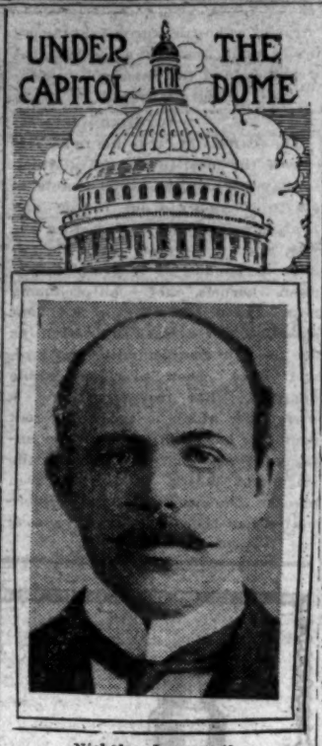
"The charge of Mr. Gardner that I am for Prussia and Prussianism is, of course utterly untrue. I am for America first, last and all the time and do not take sides in the European war. In Mr. Gardner's opinion, that is my offense.

"I supposed it is inevitable that in the present situation in regard to political control of the House every man who gets a grouch will be tempted to bluster around and say that he will not play unless he can have his own way. That is always one of the results of a very narrow margin of votes. But in the end I think the Republicans will have the good sense to all get together and act as a united party, at least in the organisation of the House."

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, whom Mr. Gardner says he will support for Speaker, had no comment to make.

Plans for having an early conference of House Republicans are yet in a purely formative stage, but it is said the supporters of both Mr. Mann and Mr. Lenroot will attend. The main object of the conference will be to place the House organisation under the "liberal banner," the Mann-Lenroot rivalry being incidental. If, however, the "liberal" element should show its ability to control the situation, it is felt that Mr. Mann will have to adopt certain liberal policies or be eliminated from consideration. Revision and liberalisation of the rules will be discussed at the conference.

UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME



Nicholas Longworth

Washington, January 5.—The friends of Nicholas Longworth in the House of Representatives are booming him as a compromise Republican candidate for the Speakership. As a result of the controversy between Minority Leader Mann and Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts, the Longworth supporters say he is the only man acceptable to both the Progressives and the Stand-Patters. Congressman Mann was charged with bolting the party when he openly commended President Wilson for sending a peace note to Europe. His friends assert, however, that he gained strength in displaying sufficient courage to commend a Democratic party act which has the sympathetic support of the entire nation.

GERMANS MUST PAY 4 BILLIONS A YEAR

About That Amount Needed For Interest On Loans If War Ends in April

ENORMOUS INCOME TAX

Experts Say Persons With Revenue Over $25,000 Will Be Taxed 90 Per Cent

New York, December 20.—If the war ends by next April the German people will have to face the task of raising an annual revenue of about $3,250,000,000 to meet the interest on Government obligations and current expenses, according to an article in a recent issue of the Allgemeine Rundschau by a financial writer named Dr. Kausen. The Frankfurter Tagespost, however, in commenting on Dr. Kausen's article, says that as much as $4,000,000,000 will be needed.

On December 12 Count Siegfried von Rodern, Secretary of the Imperial German Treasury, told a representative of The Associated Press "that the German productive forces and German capital power are able to create and bear the necessary outlay for interest service on national war loans nobody familiar with German capacity for achievement can for a moment doubt." Dr. Kausen and some of the German newspapers, commenting upon his article, do not appear to be so optimistic.

In his article, as summarised in the London press, Dr. Kausen estimates the total taxable income in Germany at $9,750,000,000 per annum, divided as follows:

From incomes up to $750	$6,500,000,000
From incomes from $750 to $2,500	1,425,000,000
From incomes from $2,500 to $7,500	750,000,000
From incomes from $7,500 to $25,000	550,000,000
From incomes above $25,000	575,000,000

The writer points out that if the whole revenue were to be raised by direct taxation this would be equivalent to one-third of the total national income, so that a family earning $450 a year would have to reserve $150 of it for taxation. This is of course, impossible, so that there must be graduation. If we suppose, says the article, that incomes under $750 are taxed only at 17 per cent instead of 33 1-3 per cent the revenue so raised would amount to only $1,150,000,000, leaving no less than $2,100,000,000 to be raised on the incomes above $750 equivalent to 64 per cent of the total of $3,250,000,000 which they represent. As this leads to further impossibilities, there would have to be more graduation which according to Dr. Kausen, would mean that incomes of over $2,500 would have to pay 70 per cent in taxes, incomes of over $7,500 80 per cent and incomes of over $25,000 90 per cent.

The writer proceeds to say that such taxation would strike a deadly blow at Germany's national wealth and dry up the sources of revenue, so that there will have to be a "monumental edifice" of indirect taxation, "deeply graven with the character of social justice." This requires that articles of popular consumption (food, tobacco, clothes, fuel) must be protected by the State from the general rise in prices, and the State must allow no taxation on them and no speculation in them. Luxuries of every kind, on the other hand, will be taxed and become immensely more expensive.

In commenting on Dr. Kausen's article the Frankfurter Tagespost says:

These calculations can lay no claim to accuracy, since against expenses must be set certain revenues which Kausen does not take into consideration. But the final result does not therefore become more favorable. At present the Empire must find the interest on a debt of $12,500,000,000, while $3,000,000,000 of credits have been sanctioned by the Reichstag, and will probably be soon spent. Even if hostilities cease in April, this $15,500,000 will not be all the debt.

"A very large amount of non-recurrent expenditure will have to be incurred after peace is signed for making good naval and military material, railways, canals, etc.; we hear of immense sums which experts consider necessary for this purpose. Family and unemployed relief will also absorb a great deal of money, and the empire will be faced with a deficit of not less than $20,000,000,000, which will necessitate new loans. Moreover, the Federal States and the communal authorities have cut down their expenditure to a minimum during three long years, and will have to make up for neglect of drainage, paving, school buildings, railways, and other works. This may well bring the grand total of indebtedness up to $22,500,000,000, which would require not $3,250,000,000, but as much as $3,750,000,000, or $4,000,000,000 in interest—a gloomy prospect."

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BELGIANS ARE UNITED AGAINST ANY PEACE PROPOSED BY BERLIN

Minister of State Insists On Return of Territory, Reparation and Guarantees

COMMENDS WILSON'S NOTE

Army Willing to Fight Until Germany Is Ready To Accept Peace

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, January 7.—"From clandestine inquiries which I have been able to make among popular leaders in the occupied part of Belgium since publication of the German peace propositions I believe that the Belgian people are in complete accord with their Government in the attitude it has assumed toward the Chancellor's note."

In these words Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State and his country's principal exponent of Socialism, conveyed to me, for exclusive publication in The World, his first authoritative statement about his enslaved compatriots' feelings toward the kind of peace offered by the Berlin Government.

Opposed to Conquest

With obviously sincere emphasis he made it plain that Belgians, both within and without their country, stand as one toward any arrangement which would not insure them return of their territory as well as comprehensive reparation for damage done by the invader and guarantees against a repetition of the crime perpetrated against their national well-being.

"By guarantees," he added, "I don't mean the addition of a strip of German soil to our frontier. Both as a Socialist and a member of our Ministry I am opposed to any form of conquest. It is furthermore quite evident that in these days of long range guns and aircraft a change in boundary lines is in no sense adequate insurance against aggression. The only guarantees of real value are those to be found in a genuinely equitable peace, one which will be based upon the rights of peoples to live upon their own lands in accordance with their own desires.

"There must be no annexation if the peace following this war is to prevent other wars. That is one of the reasons why it would be futile even to comment upon the suggestion emanating from German sources that the Germans are willing to abandon Belgium in exchange for the Belgian Congo."

Praises Wilson's Note

M. Vandervelde spoke in terms of warmest sympathy of President Wilson's note suggesting that the belligerent nations state their terms of peace.

"There is no complaint of your President's action among the Belgian people," he observed. "We believe that Mr. Wilson acted wholly in a spirit of humanitarianism and that the step he has taken will help rather than harm our cause. A comparison of the Allies' expression of views and those of our enemies will suffice, I think, to convince the United States of the insincerity of Germany's attitude and the impossibility of discussing her present proposals.

"It is very possible, however, that as her need for peace, which I believe to be very great, grows more pronounced, she will come forward with other and more reasonable propositions. It would then become necessary for us to scrutinize such future offers as closely as we have those already formulated and declined."

M. Vandervelde said that as the result of frequent visits he has made to the front he is satisfied that the Belgian army shares with the civilian population the desire to continue the struggle until Germany is ready to accept the only terms that can be satisfactory to Belgium, the Entente and humanity as a whole.

Confidence in King Albert and his Government is complete in Belgium and among the soldiers, he added, and even among the "harassed and homeless folk in exile in foreign lands." Few exceptions are found, although "it is too much to expect that some of the weaker elements of a people so cruelly tortured won't give way under the agony they have endured."

"The incredible brutal slave traffic in which the German authorities are now engaged in Belgium, and against which your Government has raised its voice," M. Vandervelde concluded, "has only served to increase my compatriots' horror of a peace imposed by Berlin."

Women Build Speakers' Platform

Miss Rosalind Fuller, of England, one of the many women who aided in erecting a platform for the speakers who appeared at the American Neutral Conference Celebration in New York. The young women who built the platform represented the various nations engaged in the war. Each plank represents one of the things the federation stands for.

Mass Meeting in Paris Against Deportations

Paris, January 7.—President Poincare and King Albert of Belgium were represented at a large meeting today at the Trocadero, organised to protest against the deportation of Belgian and French civilians. Baron de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, the Belgian Minister to France; Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, and Rear Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, were among those present.

Maurice Maeterlinck, the writer, the Belgian Minister of State; Emile Vandervelde, and Ferdinand Buisson, the French radical Socialist Deputy, spoke. M. Maeterlinck referred to the appeal of the Belgian workers to the civilised world as an authentic document and one of the most heart-rending cries of distress ever sounded on earth.

Concluding, he said that neutrals alone could prevent or punish certain crimes, against which, as they were beyond the reach of Belgian arms, the Belgians could do nothing.

"It is time," he said, "that the Germans be made to feel that there is an abyss between them and humanity which cannot be crossed except after long years of penitence, suffering and humiliation."

M. Vandervelde quoted from the workers' manifesto as follows: "Whatever be our tortures we want peace only with the independence of our country and the triumph of justice."

TAFT THINKS PEACE IS A "FAR WAY OFF"

German Demands Would Obstruct Steps—Problems In Occupied Territory

New York, December 20.—Ex-President Taft declared last night that, from what he had read of the German peace proposals, he did not believe there was any prospect of a cessation of hostilities in the near future. He was interviewed after he had delivered a lecture at the First Congregational Church, Flushing, L. I., on the aims of the League to Enforce Peace.

"There are so many things involved that I believe peace to be a far way off at the present time," Mr. Taft said. "One of the most difficult problems to be disposed of is the disposition of Poland. Then comes the disposition of Belgium and of Servia. The principal difficulties are the demands of Germany which will not, to my belief, be seriously considered by all of the forces which have combined against her."

Mr. Taft hurried to Flushing from Kansas City, Mo., where he had been on a tour in the interest of the league. He was introduced to an audience of about 1,000 persons by Charles S. Ward, President of the Men's Club of the church. In his address he said:

"The league will not stop all wars, but it will help a great deal. It is declared by some people that this league is unconstitutional, but I don't agree with them. There was a time when Napoleon was attempting to conquer the world, and a league fathered by England was formed, which shortly put an end to his career."

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TOILERS NEED FATS, HINDENBURG WARNS

Reports Inadequate Rations And Says They Will Diminish Workers' Output

FATE OF EMPIRE AT STAKE

State Compulsion Accomplishes Very Little, Marshal Writes To Bethmann-Hollweg

The food situation in Germany, according to the last German newspapers, has changed for the worse. Well-informed circles admit that the policy of scientific feeding of the workers in the various war industries and munition factories has undoubtedly failed by falling into the hands of extremists and faddists whose ideas have no practical relations to the state of public health and circumstances.

There is a suspicion that the output of the workers in the mines, steel shops, and munition plants has declined in an alarming manner. This falling off in production is the result to a great extent of the deprivation of fat, both animal and vegetable, from which the Germans have suffered during the war. At the beginning of the conflict there was a sufficient supply of fats for food and technical purposes, but the stock has continued to fall below the demand of the population.

So grave is the scarcity that Marshal von Hindenburg, the Chief of Staff, has addressed a letter to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg on the necessity of procuring a greater production of fat. The letter, which is published in the Bergisch-Markische Zeitung, a Westphalian paper, and reprinted in the Kreuz Zeitung, the Kolnische Zeitung, and the Berner Bund, is chiefly an appeal for a greater fat ration for the workers.

Von Hindenburg says, in effect, "Can fat-starved men and women really be physically and mentally fit for the excessive work of munition making?" He answers this question as follows:

"An den Reichskanzler,

"Excellency:

"Your excellency is aware of the huge task which our war industries face to achieve a victorious outcome of the war. In connection with this work the solution of the labor problem will be the deciding factor. In fact, the question is not merely the numbers of the workers, it is, above all, their individual power of work through sufficient nourishment. The Department of Food Supplies of the War Office has paid most praiseworthy attention to the nutrition of the workers in the various war industries. For this we should be grateful, but, nevertheless, the War Office can exert only a small influence on the carrying out of the regulations of food supply: it is needful besides to have the unanimous and devoted co-operation of the agricultural authorities and of those under them, both administrative and municipal. It does not seem to me that it is sufficiently realised in official circles that the nutrition of the workers now means the 'to be, or not to be' of our nation and empire.

"It is clearly impossible that our workers can continue indefinitely to be efficient in their labor if we are not successful in distributing an adequate ration of fat, a ration founded upon common sense rules. It is reported from the coal mines of the Ruhr District, from those of the Siegerland as well as from other industrial centers, that it is not yet possible to distribute a ration with an adequate proportion of fat. In the Siegerland, for many months, only an insufficient supply of fat has been available.

"It appears that in the purely agricultural circles of Germany and in the circles of those who control our farming products, the authorities are not sufficiently informed of these things. As regards the farmers themselves, the aim is not only the obvious one of increasing the production from the soil, but the no less important one that these products, and fat especially, should be voluntarily offered to the consumer. Experience shows that State compulsion accomplishes very little, but a promise results from a widespread, driving, well-organised propaganda by the leaders of our war industries and munition workers.

"All State control of consumption must fail, unless intelligent, voluntary co-operation of all classes of the population of cities and country comes to our aid, and unless every German is penetrated with a profound sense that this co-operation is just as much a duty to the Fatherland as the sacrifice of life on the battlefields of the front.

"I beg your Excellency to bring the gravity of the situation in the most impressive manner possible to the eyes of the Federal, administrative, and municipal authorities, and to call upon them to attend to the proper nourishment of all our workers in the munition factories; to ask all the strong men of party, as leaders of the home army behind the plow and the reaper, to unite in a common effort to wake the 'furor Teutonicus,' in the home, among the peasants, the workmen, and the citizens.

"Yours faithfully,

"V. Hindenburg."

The scarcity of fat is due to several causes, the most important of which is that Germany has been unable to obtain a supply from British and French possessions that, before the war, sent to German markets millions of pounds of vegetable fats, palm kernels, and oil-producing nuts. These oils are an excellent substitute for animal fats, such as are used in making butter and lard, and have other precious edible qualities. For instance, there is margerine, which in the belligerent countries has such an economic importance now that it threatens the status of butter. It has an even greater influence in Germany, where butter has been a rarity for a long time. But besides the use of fat for the food of man, it has been employed to some extent in Europe, mostly in Germany, for making feed cakes for cattle.

OPPOSE SUBMARINE WAR

German Socialists Demand Support for Wilson's Peace Efforts

Amsterdam, Jan. 10.—The German Socialists' Vorwaerts Association has declared emphatically against unrestricted submarine warfare, according to a Berlin despatch to the Rheinische Westphalische Zeitung of Essen. The despatch quotes Herr Ebert, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, as saying at a meeting of the organisation on January 8:

"We expect the German government to leave no stone unturned in support of President Wilson's efforts for peace. On no condition must our relations with neutrals risk being prejudiced by unrestricted warfare."

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Mlle. Maria Fromet	*Claudinet.*
Mme. Vera Sergine	*Helene de Kerlor.*
M. Louis Gauthier	*Georges de Kerlor.*
Mme. Maud Gauthier	*Mme. de St. Hyrieix.*
M. Mondos	*M. de St. Hyrieix.*
Mme. Dax	*Zepherine.*
M. Milo	*La Limace.*
M. Georgaire	*Mulot.*
M. Ronoir	*Capitaine d'Alboize.*

Mlle. Fromet, the wonderful little French actress, who takes the part of Claudinet, is one of the youngest cinema stars in the world, being only 11 years old. She is a little genius who throws herself into all kinds of roles with a remarkable intensity and truth of presentment.

ARMS FOR RUMANIA IS ENTENTE TOPIC

Mission in Japan Awaits Action By Allies' Petrograd Conference

CREDITS NOT ARRANGED

Colonel Felix Explains Halt In Negotiations—Britain's Guarantee Needed

Tokio, February 1.—The apparent failure of the Rumanian mission successfully to negotiate for the purchase of arms, munitions and other supplies in Japan may be explained in the conference of allied delegates now being held at Petrograd. Reports have been current the last few days that Colonel Felix and Colonel Petresco, who came to Japan several weeks ago, have been unsuccessful in gaining help for their country from the Japanese War Office.

While an air of secrecy has accompanied the Rumanians' attempts to obtain aid in this country, the rumor leaked out that there had been trouble in adjusting credits. That such has been the case was admitted to an Advertiser reporter last night by Colonel Felix. Colonel Felix is hopeful, however, that he may be successful in buying the guns and ammunition which his German-invaded land needs so badly and said last night that his efforts might depend on the outcome of the meeting at Petrograd.

Rumania's plight and methods of alleviating it will be one of the most vital problems of the war to be discussed in the Russian capital, said Colonel Felix.

No Credits in Japan

"It is true that Rumania has no credits in Japan," said the Rumanian officer, "but she has sound credits in England, enough to guarantee the purchase of large quantities of arms. We had hoped that these would be transferred to Japan, but so far there has been little progress in this regard. Colonel Petresco and I recently received orders to suspend negotiations until after the Petrograd conference. We expect that this meeting will result in steps to relieve our country, though they may not be in the shape of direct aid from Japan. Russia is taking all the munitions that Japan can turn out. Russia needs them, too, but certainly no worse than Rumania. An arrangement may be made whereby we will obtain our arms and ammunition from Russia, instead of direct from Japan."

Colonel Felix said he believed Viscount Uchida, new Japanese Ambassador to the Tsar's Empire, had left Tokio with full instructions as to Japan's attitude on the subject of aiding Rumania. Viscount Uchida is now hurrying across the Siberian plains in the direction of Petrograd. The word he gives upon his arrival in that city will have a great bearing on Rumania and her need of succor, hinted Colonel Felix.

Changing Front a Factor

The Colonel also spoke of the great change in the Rumanian theater from the time of his departure until his arrival in Tokio. When he left for Japan the situation appeared hopeful, he declared. By the time he had arrived here the German forces were camping in Buckarest. This turn of events affected Rumania's prospects as a customer, explained Colonel Felix.

From an official source here comes the information that the negotiations ended when the Rumanian officers, in a final conference with Japanese War Office representatives, declared they could obtain arms from the other Allies if Japan would not furnish them. That was all right with Tokio, the Japanese replied. Japan is also said to have become hesitant when the Rumanian promises of financial support from the British government did not materialise. One Japanese official is quoted as saying that as far as this country was concerned the negotiations were at an end.

Shanghai Wounded Soldiers' Fund

Statement of Accounts to Feb. 3, 1917

	$
Proceeds realised on Football Match held in April, 1916, England v. Scotland	2,684.50
Proceeds realised on Football Match held in Dec., 1916, Shanghai Boys v. British Eleven	1,011.28
A. E. Lockyer	5.00
J. P.—A bet	5.00
Per H. Veitch "Mackiden"	30.00
Per H. Veitch, Recreation Club, Tiffin	27.00
Mr. H. T. Davis	10.00
Mrs. Bremner	100.00
Mrs. McMichael	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Simmons	50.00
Mr. J. M. Mackay	20.00
Per Capt. Barrett, Shanghai Golf Club, Tombstone Competition	90.00
Per H. Robinson, Light Horse Carbine Meeting, Sweep	200.00
Per H. E. Gibson, Shanghai Amateur Billiard Handicap	500.00
Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, Rink Championship Match	203.00
F. E. Hodger, A Tennis bet	8.00
Collected in Donation Box, Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club	107.30
Shanghai Rowing Club, Swimming Gala	680.00
Per W. C. G. Clifford, Shanghai Football Association	100.00
Per St. G. R. Clark, Shanghai Hockey Club	200.00
Henry Tod ....Tls. 20 (Ex. 72.4)	27.63
I. C. C. Cooper....Tls. 25 (Ex. 72.4)	34.53
From 6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	100.00
Per Capt. Barrett, S. M. Police Rifle Competition, Railway Cup	42.00
Per The Stewards, Shanghai Race Club	1,000.00
A. P. Nazer....Tls. 25 (Ex. 72.3)	34.58
Per Hugo Reiss and Co., Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. ....Tls. 400 (Ex. 72.5)	551.73
Mr. W. S. Davidson Tls. 500 (Ex. 72.5)	689.66
A. E. Lockyer	5.00
A New Year Tiffin Party, per N.-C. Daily News	50.00
Maxim Battery, S.V.C., Rifle Meeting Prize Money	295.00
Per Meyer and Measor, Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. ....Tls. 1,000 (Ex. 72.1)	1,386.96
Shanghai Light Horse	150.00
A. E. S. Thompson..Tls. 25 (Ex. 72)	34.72
S. M. Police Sports Club	2,682.66
	$13,165.55

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8. 5.16—				
350	(3/4 1/16)	2,096.73	(71.9)	2,916.16
16.10.16—				
200	(3/1 5/16)	1,290.76	(72.2)	1,787.76
6.12.16—				
200	(3/6 1/4)	1,136.09	(72)	1,577.90
3. 2.17—				
850	(3/8)	4,636.37	(71.2)	6.511.75
Total £1,600.				
Balance on hand with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on 3.2.17				371.98
				$13,165.55

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Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, S. M. Police.
D. M. Graham, Hon. Sec. & Treas. c/o Alex Ross & Co., 12 Hankow Road.

Shanghai, February 5, 1917.
Audited and found correct.
C. W. Porter, C.A.
Hon. Auditor.

SPORT-Latest New of Athletic World-GOSSIP

Les Darcy in Fighting Trim

New York, Dec. 30.—Les Darcy, the youthful Australian scrapper, as he appears when ready for the ring. The photograph was especially posed by Darcy in his hotel in New York. It is now said that Darcy is waiting to hear whether Carpentier, the French boxer, will be able to get leave of absence from the army to come here and box, before he signs to meet anyone else. Jack Dillon and Billy Miske have been proposed as possible opponents for Darcy.

Sports Correspondence

The Helena's Reply

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—In your issue of February 6, 1917, under "Sports Correspondence," we note a statement which, although giving the Helena's Basket Ball team credit for victories, advances the idea that our team is not a clean exponent of the game. In this connection attention is invited to the fact that when the teams of the Helena and Wilmington met the game at once assumed the aspect of football, the referee stating when selected that he was unfamiliar with the rules of the game. We agree that rough playing was engaged in but we consider that any well rounded team must be prepared to meet all phases of the game.

It is with regret that we request of you to publish this article from a U. S. vessel in a foreign port as an answer to an article from a sister ship, but to allow a stigma to rest on our team with the public of Shanghai is not to be tolerated if possible to evade.

Now, if the Wilmington feels ill-treated, we would prefer that another game be arranged, a thoroughly competent referee selected, and the general public invited, that they may form their own opinions of what it takes to constitute true sportsmanship at the game of Basket Ball.

Thanking you in advance for publishing this article in your next issue, I am, dear sir, Very respectfully yours.

V. E. L.

The Helena's Basket Ball Team
February 6, 1917.

For Clean Basketball

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I was very glad to see that the Helena Basket Ball Team were given ample space to prove their claims to superiority over the Red Sox. They undoubtedly are a better team than the Reds who are really a one man team, their star player, Morrison, having thrown 85 field goals to the next man's 59, and most of those on his own playing—sometimes taking the ball the entire length of the floor at the dribble.

The better all-round team work of the Helena gives them the big lead over the Red Sox.

However, while the Helena is the superior team there is no occasion to claim Championship nor is there any possibility of any one person or body allowing or deciding a Championship, for the principal reason that the Championship games have not been staged yet. The American Company was split up into three teams in the S.V.C. League and it is very clear that if a Championship was in view they would combine rather than divide to play for it.

I am sure that Mr. Davis' point is well taken with reference to the joke about "cleanest" exponents of Basketball, etc., and in that respect the Wilmington team were very much more appreciated in their endeavors to play a clean game. But the Helena is not the only team that played foul basketball this season for the Red Sox were equally bad. In the second game between these two teams there were 36 fouls called and many more unseen by the Referee. The 36 were evenly divided, 18 each and the better foul throwing was all that the Red Sox depended on to win. It would be interesting if Mr. Davis would let us know which team gave the Wilmington the fastest and cleanest games, as I think that he would be quite impartial. I would venture that the Athletics played the cleanest game of any of the local teams, though in this I would like to hear the opinion of someone who has played against them. The team that prefers to play clean even at the cost of victory is better than the team that places victory first. I am, Yours, etc.

FACTS.

BILLIARD HANDICAP

The Amateur Billiard Association advertise another billiard handicap. The contest is only open to players who have recorded breaks of 50 and over in recognised clubs. The entrance fee is $5.00 and intending competitors should send their names not later than February 10 to Mr. H. E. Gibson, 15b Peking Road.

Obituary

Lord Harrington

Reuter's Service

London, February 5.—The death is announced of Lord Harrington.

Mrs. F. J. Drakeford

The funeral of the late Mrs. F. J. Drakeford took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday at 4 p.m. in the presence of a very large gathering of friends and relatives. Floral wreaths were sent in great numbers. The Very Rev. A. J. Walker officiated.

CANTON AFFAIRS

Reuter's Public Service to The China Press

Canton, February 5.—The Civil Governor has called an extra session of the Provincial Assembly to meet on February 20. The Military Governor of Kwangsi, Tuchun Chen Pin-chun, is expected to arrive in Canton on the 7th. The unpaid Yunnanese soldiers here are still a problem.

A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

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You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

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"	6	150	120	75	60	12 "
"	8	200	160	100	80	15 "
"	10	260	210	125	100	18 "
"	12	300	240	150	120	20 "
"	15	375	300	185	150	25 "
"	20	520	420	250	203	30 "

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BELGIANS ARE UNITED AGAINST ANY PEACE PROPOSED BY BERLIN

Minister of State Insists On Return of Territory, Reparation and Guarantees

COMMENDS WILSON'S NOTE

Army Willing to Fight Until Germany Is Ready To Accept Peace

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, January 7.—"From clandestine inquiries which I have been able to make among popular leaders in the occupied part of Belgium since publication of the German peace propositions I believe that the Belgian people are in complete accord with their Government in the attitude it has assumed toward the Chancellor's note."

In these words Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State and his country's principal exponent of Socialism, conveyed to me, for exclusive publication in The World, his first authoritative statement about his enslaved compatriots' feelings toward the kind of peace offered by the Berlin Government.

Opposed to Conquest

With obviously sincere emphasis he made it plain that Belgians, both within and without their country, stand as one toward any arrangement which would not insure them return of their territory as well as comprehensive reparation for damage done by the invader and guarantees against a repetition of the crime perpetrated against their national well-being.

"By guarantees," he added, "I don't mean the addition of a strip of German soil to our frontier. Both as a Socialist and a member of our Ministry I am opposed to any form of conquest. It is furthermore quite evident that in these days of long range guns and aircraft a change in boundary lines is in no sense adequate insurance against aggression. The only guarantees of real value are those to be found in a genuinely equitable peace, one which will be based upon the rights of peoples to live upon their own lands in accordance with their own desires.

"There must be no annexation if the peace following this war is to prevent other wars. That is one of the reasons why it would be futile even to comment upon the suggestion emanating from German sources that the Germans are willing to abandon Belgium in exchange for the Belgian Congo."

Praises Wilson's Note

M. Vandervelde spoke in terms of warmest sympathy of President Wilson's note suggesting that the belligerent nations state their terms of peace.

"There is no complaint of your President's action among the Belgian people," he observed. "We believe that Mr. Wilson acted wholly in a spirit of humanitarianism and that the step he has taken will help rather than harm our cause. A comparison of the Allies' expression of views and those of our enemies will suffice, I think, to convince the United States of the insincerity of Germany's attitude and the impossibility of discussing her present proposals.

"It is very possible, however, that as her need for peace, which I believe to be very great, grows more pronounced, she will come forward with other and more reasonable propositions. It would then become necessary for us to scrutinize such future offers as closely as we have those already formulated and declined."

M. Vandervelde said that as the result of frequent visits he has made to the front he is satisfied that the Belgian army shares with the civilian population the desire to continue the struggle until Germany is ready to accept the only terms that can be satisfactory to Belgium, the Entente and humanity as a whole.

Confidence in King Albert and his Government is complete in Belgium and among the soldiers, he added, and even among the "harassed and homeless folk in exile in foreign lands." Few exceptions are found, although "it is too much to expect that some of the weaker elements of a people so cruelly tortured won't give way under the agony they have endured."

"The incredible brutal slave traffic in which the German authorities are now engaged in Belgium, and against which your Government has raised its voice," M. Vandervelde concluded, "has only served to increase my compatriots' horror of a peace imposed by Berlin."

Women Build Speakers' Platform

Miss Rosalind Fuller, of England, one of the many women who aided in erecting a platform for the speakers who appeared at the American Neutral Conference Celebration in New York. The young women who built the platform represented the various nations engaged in the war. Each plank represents one of the things the federation stands for.

Mass Meeting in Paris Against Deportations

Paris, January 7.—President Poincare and King Albert of Belgium were represented at a large meeting today at the Trocadero, organised to protest against the deportation of Belgian and French civilians. Baron de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, the Belgian Minister to France; Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, and Rear Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, were among those present.

Maurice Maeterlinck, the writer, the Belgian Minister of State; Emile Vandervelde, and Ferdinand Buisson, the French radical Socialist Deputy, spoke. M. Maeterlinck referred to the appeal of the Belgian workers to the civilised world as an authentic document and one of the most heart-rending cries of distress ever sounded on earth.

Concluding, he said that neutrals alone could prevent or punish certain crimes, against which, as they were beyond the reach of Belgian arms, the Belgians could do nothing.

"It is time," he said, "that the Germans be made to feel that there is an abyss between them and humanity which cannot be crossed except after long years of penitence, suffering and humiliation."

M. Vandervelde quoted from the workers' manifesto as follows: "Whatever be our tortures we want peace only with the independence of our country and the triumph of justice."

TAFT THINKS PEACE IS A "FAR WAY OFF"

German Demands Would Obstruct Steps—Problems In Occupied Territory

New York, December 20.—Ex-President Taft declared last night that, from what he had read of the German peace proposals, he did not believe there was any prospect of a cessation of hostilities in the near future. He was interviewed after he had delivered a lecture at the First Congregational Church. Flushing, L. I., on the aims of the League to Enforce Peace.

"There are so many things involved that I believe peace to be a far way off at the present time," Mr. Taft said. "One of the most difficult problems to be disposed of is the disposition of Poland. Then comes the disposition of Belgium and of Servia. The principal difficulties are the demands of Germany which will not, to my belief, be seriously considered by all of the forces which have combined against her."

Mr. Taft hurried to Flushing from Kansas City, Mo., where he had been on a tour in the interest of the league. He was introduced to an audience of about 1,000 persons by Charles S. Ward, President of the Men's Club of the church. In his address he said:

"The league will not stop all wars, but it will help a great deal. It is declared by some people that this league is unconstitutional, but I don't agree with them. There was a time when Napoleon was attempting to conquer the world, and a league fathered by England was formed, which shortly put an end to his career."

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TOILERS NEED FATS, HINDENBURG WARNS

Reports Inadequate Rations And Says They Will Diminish Workers' Output

FATE OF EMPIRE AT STAKE

State Compulsion Accomplishes Very Little, Marshal Writes To Bethmann-Hollweg

The food situation in Germany, according to the last German newspapers, has changed for the worse. Well-informed circles admit that the policy of scientific feeding of the workers in the various war industries and munition factories has undoubtedly failed by falling into the hands of extremists and faddists whose ideas have no practical relations to the state of public health and circumstances.

There is a suspicion that the output of the workers in the mines, steel shops, and munition plants has declined in an alarming manner. This falling off in production is the result to a great extent of the deprivation of fat, both animal and vegetable, from which the Germans have suffered during the war. At the beginning of the conflict there was a sufficient supply of fats for food and technical purposes, but the stock has continued to fall below the demand of the population.

So grave is the scarcity that Marshal von Hindenburg, the Chief of Staff, has addressed a letter to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg on the necessity of procuring a greater production of fat. The letter, which is published in the Bergisch-Markische Zeitung, a Westphalian paper, and reprinted in the Kreuz Zeitung, the Kolnische Zeitung, and the Berner Bund, is chiefly an appeal for a greater fat ration for the workers.

Von Hindenburg says, in effect, "Can fat-starved men and women really be physically and mentally fit for the excessive work of munition making?" He answers this question as follows:

"An den Reichskanzler,

"Excellency:

"Your excellency is aware of the huge task which our war industries face to achieve a victorious outcome of the war. In connection with this work the solution of the labor problem will be the deciding factor. In fact, the question is not merely the numbers of the workers, it is, above all, their individual power of work through sufficient nourishment. The Department of Food Supplies of the War Office has paid most praiseworthy attention to the nutrition of the workers in the various war industries. For this we should be grateful, but, nevertheless, the War Office can exert only a small influence on the carrying out of the regulations of food supply: it is needful besides to have the unanimous and devoted co-operation of the agricultural authorities and of those under them, both administrative and municipal. It does not seem to me that it is sufficiently realised in official circles that the nutrition of the workers now means the 'to be, or not to be' of our nation and empire.

"It is clearly impossible that our workers can continue indefinitely to be efficient in their labor if we are not successful in distributing an adequate ration of fat, a ration founded upon common sense rules. It is reported from the coal mines of the Ruhr District, from those of the Siegerland as well as from other industrial centers, that it is not yet possible to distribute a ration with an adequate proportion of fat. In the Siegerland, for many months, only an insufficient supply of fat has been available.

"It appears that in the purely agricultural circles of Germany and in the circles of those who control our farming products, the authorities are not sufficiently informed of these things. As regards the farmers themselves, the aim is not only the obvious one of increasing the production from the soil, but the no less important one that these products, and fat especially, should be voluntarily offered to the consumer. Experience shows that State compulsion accomplishes very little, but a promise results from a widespread, driving, well-organised propaganda by the leaders of our war industries and munition workers.

"All State control of consumption must fail, unless intelligent, voluntary co-operation of all classes of the population of cities and country comes to our aid, and unless every German is penetrated with a profound sense that this co-operation is just as much a duty to the Fatherland as the sacrifice of life on the battlefields of the front.

"I beg your Excellency to bring the gravity of the situation in the most impressive manner possible to the eyes of the Federal, administrative, and municipal authorities, and to call upon them to attend to the proper nourishment of all our workers in the munition factories; to ask all the strong men of party, as leaders of the home army behind the plow and the reaper, to unite in a common effort to wake the 'furor Teutonicus,' in the home, among the peasants, the workmen, and the citizens.

"Yours faithfully,

"V. Hindenburg."

The scarcity of fat is due to several causes, the most important of which is that Germany has been unable to obtain a supply from British and French possessions that, before the war, sent to German markets millions of pounds of vegetable fats, palm kernels, and oil-producing nuts. These oils are an excellent substitute for animal fats, such as are used in making butter and lard, and have other precious edible qualities. For instance, there is margerine, which in the belligerent countries has such an economic importance now that it threatens the status of butter. It has an even greater influence in Germany, where butter has been a rarity for a long time. But besides the use of fat for the food of man, it has been employed to some extent in Europe, mostly in Germany, for making feed cakes for cattle.

OPPOSE SUBMARINE WAR

German Socialists Demand Support for Wilson's Peace Efforts

Amsterdam, Jan. 10.—The German Socialists' Vorwaerts Association has declared emphatically against unrestricted submarine warfare, according to a Berlin despatch to the Rheinische Westphalische Zeitung of Essen. The despatch quotes Herr Ebert, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, as saying at a meeting of the organisation on January 8:

"We expect the German government to leave no stone unturned in support of President Wilson's efforts for peace. On no condition must our relations with neutrals risk being prejudiced by unrestricted warfare."

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Everything HALF-MARKED Regular Prices
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ALL BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
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21 NANKING ROAD

APOLLO THEATRE: Commencing on Thursday, February 8th
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
The film version of the immortal melodrama by the famous French Author, Pierre Decourcelle, adapted by Geo. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley.
In Two Episodes of Four Parts each. The First Four Parts will be shown on **Friday Next**

"Two Little Vagabonds," as a play, has held the public for many years. It is full of action, and its pathetic side is relieved by touches of humour applied by the hand of an artist. A great film of a most exciting nature.

CAST

Mlle. Madeleine Fromet	*Fanfan*
Mlle. Maria Fromet	*Claudinet.*
Mme. Vera Sergine	*Helene de Kerlor.*
M. Louis Gauthier	*Georges de Kerlor.*
Mme. Maud Gauthier	*Mme. de St. Hyrieix.*
M. Mondos	*M. de St. Hyrieix.*
Mme. Dax	*Zepherine.*
M. Milo	*La Limace.*
M. Georgaire	*Mulot.*
M. Ronoir	*Capitaine d'Alboize.*

Mlle. Fromet, the wonderful little French actress, who takes the part of Claudinet, is one of the youngest cinema stars in the world, being only 11 years old. She is a little genius who throws herself into all kinds of roles with a remarkable intensity and truth of presentment.

ARMS FOR RUMANIA IS ENTENTE TOPIC

Mission in Japan Awaits Action By Allies' Petrograd Conference

CREDITS NOT ARRANGED

Colonel Felix Explains Halt In Negotiations—Britain's Guarantee Needed

Tokio, February 1.—The apparent failure of the Rumanian mission successfully to negotiate for the purchase of arms, munitions and other supplies in Japan may be explained in the conference of allied delegates now being held at Petrograd. Reports have been current the last few days that Colonel Felix and Colonel Petresco, who came to Japan several weeks ago, have been unsuccessful in gaining help for their country from the Japanese War Office.

While an air of secrecy has accompanied the Rumanians' attempts to obtain aid in this country, the rumor leaked out that there had been trouble in adjusting credits. That such has been the case was admitted to an Advertiser reporter last night by Colonel Felix. Colonel Felix is hopeful, however, that he may be successful in buying the guns and ammunition which his German-invaded land needs so badly and said last night that his efforts might depend on the outcome of the meeting at Petrograd.

Rumania's plight and methods of alleviating it will be one of the most vital problems of the war to be discussed in the Russian capital, said Colonel Felix.

No Credits in Japan

"It is true that Rumania has no credits in Japan," said the Rumanian officer, "but she has sound credits in England, enough to guarantee the purchase of large quantities of arms. We had hoped that these would be transferred to Japan, but so far there has been little progress in this regard. Colonel Petresco and I recently received orders to suspend negotiations until after the Petrograd conference. We expect that this meeting will result in steps to relieve our country, though they may not be in the shape of direct aid from Japan. Russia is taking all the munitions that Japan can turn out. Russia needs them, too, but certainly no worse than Rumania. An arrangement may be made whereby we will obtain our arms and ammunition from Russia, instead of direct from Japan."

Colonel Felix said he believed Viscount Uchida, new Japanese Ambassador to the Tsar's Empire, had left Tokio with full instructions as to Japan's attitude on the subject of aiding Rumania. Viscount Uchida is now hurrying across the Siberian plains in the direction of Petrograd. The word he gives upon his arrival in that city will have a great bearing on Rumania and her need of succor, hinted Colonel Felix.

Changing Front a Factor

The Colonel also spoke of the great change in the Rumanian theater from the time of his departure until his arrival in Tokio. When he left for Japan the situation appeared hopeful, he declared. By the time he had arrived here the German forces were camping in Buckarest. This turn of events affected Rumania's prospects as a customer, explained Colonel Felix.

From an official source here comes the information that the negotiations ended when the Rumanian officers, in a final conference with Japanese War Office representatives, declared they could obtain arms from the other Allies if Japan would not furnish them. That was all right with Tokio, the Japanese replied. Japan is also said to have become hesitant when the Rumanian promises of financial support from the British government did not materialise. One Japanese official is quoted as saying that as far as this country was concerned the negotiations were at an end.

Shanghai Wounded Soldiers' Fund

Statement of Accounts to Feb. 3, 1917

	$
Proceeds realised on Football Match held in April, 1916, England v. Scotland	2,684.50
Proceeds realised on Football Match held in Dec., 1916, Shanghai Boys v. British Eleven	1,011.28
A. E. Lockyer	5.00
J. P.—A bet	5.00
Per H. Veitch "Mackiden"	30.00
Per H. Veitch, Recreation Club, Tiffin	27.00
Mr. H. T. Davis	10.00
Mrs. Bremner	100.00
Mrs. McMichael	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Simmons	50.00
Mr. J. M. Mackay	20.00
Per Capt. Barrett, Shanghai Golf Club, Tombstone Competition	90.00
Per H. Robinson, Light Horse Carbine Meeting, Sweep	200.00
Per H. E. Gibson, Shanghai Amateur Billiard Handicap	500.00
Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, Rink Championship Match	203.00
F. E. Hodger, A Tennis bet	8.00
Collected in Donation Box, Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club	107.30
Shanghai Rowing Club, Swimming Gala	680.00
Per W. C. G. Clifford, Shanghai Football Association	100.00
Per St. G. R. Clark, Shanghai Hockey Club	200.00
Henry Tod ....Tls. 20 (Ex. 72.4)	27.63
I. C. C. Cooper....Tls. 25 (Ex. 72.4)	34.53
From 6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	100.00
Per Capt. Barrett, S. M. Police Rifle Competition, Railway Cup	42.00
Per The Stewards, Shanghai Race Club	1,000.00
A. P. Nazer....Tls. 25 (Ex. 72.3)	34.58
Per Hugo Reiss and Co., Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. ....Tls. 400 (Ex. 72.5)	551.73
Mr. W. S. Davidson Tls. 500 (Ex. 72.5)	689.66
A. E. Lockyer	5.00
A New Year Tiffin Party, per N.-C. Daily News	50.00
Maxim Battery, S.V.C., Rifle Meeting Prize Money	295.00
Per Meyer and Measor, Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. ....Tls. 1,000 (Ex. 72.1)	1,386.96
Shanghai Light Horse	150.00
A. E. S. Thompson..Tls. 25 (Ex. 72)	34.72
S. M. Police Sports Club	2,682.66
	$13,165.55

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350 (3/4 1/16)	2,096.73	(71.9)			2,916.16
16.10.16—					
200 (3/1 5/16)	1,290.76	(72.2)			1,787.76
6.12.16—					
200 (3/6¼)	1,136.09	(72)			1,577.90
3. 2.17—					
850 (3/8)	4,636.37	(71.2)			6.511.75
Total £1,600.					
Balance on hand with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on 3.2.17					371.98
					$13,165.55

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Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, S. M. Police.
D. M. Graham, Hon. Sec. & Treas. c/o Alex Ross & Co., 12 Hankow Road.

Shanghai, February 5, 1917.
Audited and found correct.
C. W. Porter, C.A.
Hon. Auditor.

SPORT-Latest New of Athletic World-GOSSIP

Les Darcy in Fighting Trim

New York, Dec. 30.—Les Darcy, the youthful Australian scrapper, as he appears when ready for the ring. The photograph was especially posed by Darcy in his hotel in New York. It is now said that Darcy is waiting to hear whether Carpentier, the French boxer, will be able to get leave of absence from the army to come here and box, before he signs to meet anyone else. Jack Dillon and Billy Miske have been proposed as possible opponents for Darcy.

Sports Correspondence

The Helena's Reply

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—In your issue of February 6, 1917, under "Sports Correspondence," we note a statement which, although giving the Helena's Basket Ball team credit for victories, advances the idea that our team is not a clean exponent of the game. In this connection attention is invited to the fact that when the teams of the Helena and Wilmington met the game at once assumed the aspect of football, the referee stating when selected that he was unfamiliar with the rules of the game. We agree that rough playing was engaged in but we consider that any well rounded team must be prepared to meet all phases of the game.

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Dear Sir.—I was very glad to see that the Helena Basket Ball Team were given ample space to prove their claims to superiority over the Red Sox. They undoubtedly are a better team than the Reds who are really a one man team, their star player, Morrison, having thrown 85 field goals to the next man's 59, and most of those on his own playing—sometimes taking the ball the entire length of the floor at the dribble.

The better all-round team work of the Helena gives them the big lead over the Red Sox.

However, while the Helena is the superior team there is no occasion to claim Championship nor is there any possibility of any one person or body allowing or deciding a Championship, for the principal reason that the Championship games have not been staged yet. The American Company was split up into three teams in the S.V.C. League and it is very clear that if a Championship was in view they would combine rather than divide to play for it.

I am sure that Mr. Davis' point is well taken with reference to the joke about "cleanest" exponents of Basketball, etc., and in that respect the Wilmington team were very much more appreciated in their endeavors to play a clean game. But the Helena is not the only team that played foul basketball this season for the Red Sox were equally bad. In the second game between these two teams there were 36 fouls called and many more unseen by the Referee. The 36 were evenly divided, 18 each and the better foul throwing was all that the Red Sox depended on to win. It would be interesting if Mr. Davis would let us know which team gave the Wilmington the fastest and cleanest games, as I think that he would be quite impartial. I would venture that the Athletics played the cleanest game of any of the local teams, though in this I would like to hear the opinion of someone who has played against them. The team that prefers to play clean even at the cost of victory is better than the team that places victory first. I am, Yours, etc.

FACTS.

BILLIARD HANDICAP

The Amateur Billiard Association advertise another billiard handicap. The contest is only open to players who have recorded breaks of 50 and over in recognised clubs. The entrance fee is $5.00 and intending competitors should send their names not later than February 10 to Mr. H. E. Gibson, 15b Peking Road.

Obituary

Lord Harrington

Reuter's Service

London, February 5.—The death is announced of Lord Harrington.

Mrs. F. J. Drakeford

The funeral of the late Mrs. F. J. Drakeford took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday at 4 p.m. in the presence of a very large gathering of friends and relatives. Floral wreaths were sent in great numbers. The Very Rev. A. J. Walker officiated.

CANTON AFFAIRS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, February 5.—The Civil Governor has called an extra session of the Provincial Assembly to meet on February 20. The Military Governor of Kwangsi, Tuchun Chen Pin-chun, is expected to arrive in Canton on the 7th. The unpaid Yunnanese soldiers here are still a problem.

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You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

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WEATHER

Mist and fog, with bad weather between China and Japan. Gloomy and unsettled weather in our regions. Strong Northerly winds in the North. Monsoon interrupted in the South until the depression of the Eastern Sea has moved away.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 7, 1917

Lasting Peace Through Surrender

By Prof. Franklin H. Giddings

THE editorials of The New York Times setting forth the objects for which the allied nations are waging the European war and the conditions on which a lasting peace can be established have been the most statesmanlike discussions of these grave issues that have anywhere appeared. But they must be reiterated often and kept continually before the public mind. In America there are many men and women, intelligent and sincere, who do not see the problem as it is.

I have before me a circular put out by the American Neutral Conference Committee. It plainly shows that the conference is attempting something not merely impossible, but essentially absurd. The keen-minded persons who make up its General Committee and its official list have not thought the thing through. They have created an organisation to catch a bird by putting salt on its tail.

What, in the name of common sense, could be more obvious than that guarantees against future wars can be secured by "repudiation of military conquest as a means of territorial expansion; recognition of the right of each people to determine its own social, political, and economic development; world organisation for the development of international co-operation and the settlement of international disputes?" But, also in the name of common sense, how is it proposed to get this repudiation, this recognition, this world organisation? Has it ever occurred to the men and women who offer this program that in the history of war and pacification just two pacific actions have been followed by a relatively lasting peace? These have been: (1) Unconditional or virtual surrender by one of the belligerents; (2) complete foregoing of the objects for which the aggressor began the war.

It is not necessary to rehearse the whole historical narrative. American experience is enough. In the Revolutionary struggle the British armies on this continent unconditionally surrendered and, in Parliament, Great Britain recognised the independence of her before-time colonies. The War of 1812 was terminated by the desistance of Great Britain from the course which led to hostilities. The Mexican War was ended by the virtual surrender of Mexico; the Civil War, by the unconditional surrender of Lee at Appomattox; the Spanish War by the virtual surrender of Spain. Every one of these events was a final settlement. What would have been the history of the United States in the last fifty years if the military activities of the North had been called off in 1863 or in 1864 by the influence of a conference of neutral nations? Should we have had fifty years of peace? Everybody knows that we should not have had it.

The world situation today is the most critical one in human history, and some of our pacifists are doing their best to put civilisation back a thousand years. What do they want? Peace twaddle or the reality of peace. They are giving themselves up to a riot of peace twaddle. There is only one issue out of this war that can bring world peace, and that is the surrender of the Central Powers to the allied powers—surrender as complete as that of the seceding States through General Lee at Appomattox.

Why? Because, (1) Germany has asserted in philosophical disquisition and by arms that a people which regards itself superior in race to other peoples, which assumes that it has a culture superior to the culture of other peoples, may impose itself on other peoples by force of arms. Do we suppose that there can be peace in this world until that idea is sincerely repudiated by the people that has advanced it?

(2) Because Germany has declared, and by arms supported her declaration, that international covenants and agreements may be disregarded at the convenience of one of the parties thereto, under the plea of military necessity. On what grounds can we assume that a power which takes and defends such a position could be trusted to observe the agreements presumed in a world organisation for the development of international co-operation and settlement of international disputes?

(3) Because the only guarantee of a repudiation of military conquest as a means of territorial expansion will be offered when the great powers, including Germany, actually begin to reduce their armies. Promises won't answer. The thing must be done. Can we imagine that Great Britain, France, and Russia will begin to reduce their armies at the end of this war unless Prussian militarism is disavowed by Germany herself and her acts match her words, and do we not know that from the first it has been the declared purpose of the Allies to push this war until Germany stands ready to do that very thing? Do we not know that this is what the Allies are fighting the war for? Have we not yet grasped the idea that England and France stand ready to make peace any day, any hour, when they can have assurances (that any sane man can trust) that they won't have it all to do over again within at least the next two or three generations? Those assurances will be given when Germany throws up her hands. No assurance short of that pacific gesture will be worth a scrap of paper.

The issue is one of the most clean-cut, straightforward, uncomplicated issues ever presented to a clean-cut, straight-thinking intellect. What we have to strive for is peace—peace that will stay peace—peace that will be the real thing and not a pious registration of sentiments and good intentions.

Rural Gleanings

Great Social Event

(From the Topeka Capital)

The Crown Prince's army having again been defeated, Walt Mason has decided to give a dance in honor of the event. Mr. Mason had to express his satisfaction in some way, and being a devotee of Terpsichore, intends to give a public ball. Mr. Mason has selected New Year's night as the date of his party, which will be given on the lawn in front of the Empory post office. Refreshments and supper will be served at Mit Wilhite's hotel, a block east. W. R. Stubbs of Lawrence and Mrs. Lillian Mitchner of Beloit will lead the grand march.

Georgia Blessings

(From The Valdosta Times)

With a few mills to crush the oil out of the peanuts, feed grinding mills to use up the velvet beans and other crops, syrup refineries to take care of the cane crop, and packing houses to pay cash for the hogs and beeves, south Georgia is going to be blessed by the coming of the boll weevil.

Rough, Rude Women Voters

(From The Emporia Gazette)

Because she is the political equal of a man, a Kansas woman should not expect more than share and share alike treatment on election day, but in Emporia that day several women took advantage of the fact that they were women to shove into the lines before the polling places ahead of men and women who had waited fifteen minutes to half an hour for a chance to vote.

There is nothing that makes a man madder than when a woman, because she is a woman, does things which would land a man in a gutter. Women have the right to vote, but they do not have the right to shove themselves into a line of voters who have waited for a chance to vote.

Missourians Wear Hair Long

(From The Hopkins Journal)

There is talk of another barber shop here, the man coming from Craig. He'd better stay away unless he has plenty cash from his west

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A Distinguished Publicist

(Sixteenth and Final Article)

The ground proposed to be covered in these discussions has now been traversed. Starting with the assumptions that the principles and policies for which the Allies are contending must prevail if the war is to be followed by a durable peace, and that the progress of military operations thus far has made it plain that Germany and the powers associated with her cannot possibly win the war, but must in all probability shortly give way before the military and economic superiority of the Allies, an effort was first made to find a possible point of departure for the consideration of the basis of a durable peace. This appeared to be provided by certain recent statements of Viscount Grey and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg as to the objects for which the Allies and the Germanic Powers, respectively, are contending.

A comparison of these statements led to a discussion of what is meant by the rights of nations, great and small, and of what is involved in providing them with a satisfactory guarantee for their security, including the open door policy in international trade. An examination of the meaning of the phrase "freedom of the seas" followed, and then a discussion of the part played by France and by Russia in the war, and of the specific acts and policies which would probably be asked for by them as conditions of a durable peace.

It next became necessary to analyze what is meant by Prussian militarism, which it is a chief aim of the Allies to destroy. So much being premised, there followed an examination of the progress heretofore made in the establishment of an international order, and this was followed by specific suggestions for the development and strengthening of that international order in ways and for the purposes that have been set forth in detail. It was natural to examine next, with some particularity, the possible and the probable attitude of the people of the United States toward such an international order, toward its administration and toward the future enforcement of international law. As a corollary to the examination of these points some suggestions were offered as to the lessons of this war for the people of the United States in matters of their own domestic policy.

In this survey many matters some of them highly important, have been left on one side. There is, for example, the question as to the best disposition, in the interest of a durable peace, of the colonial possession that were held by Germany at the outbreak of the war. This naturally raises questions as to the future policy of the civilized nations toward the whole subject of colonization and the assumption of sovereignty over new territory. Then there is the Far East, with its special problems. At the moment this is an area in which both the European nations and the United States participate, after a fashion, in the carrying out of various important polices of an international character. Whether it would be best to look forward to a continuance, for some time at least, of this general relationship, or whether it would be better to institute in the Far East a third administrative area for the carrying on of an international order and the enforcement of international law, with chief responsibility in the hands of Japan, that nation operating under a sort of Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, is well worth considering.

Important questions suggest themselves as to the domestic policy of various peoples toward races and religions represented in the populations dependent upon them, which frequently give rise to international unrest and international friction. Instances of this sort are the Armenians in Turkey, the Finns in Russia, the Servians in Austria, and the Jews in both Russia and Rumania. Not all of these vexed questions will be answered within the lifetime of any one now living; but if certain principles of national and international conduct are kept clearly in view, and if an international order is erected on those principles as a foundation and a true International Court of Justice established, then a possible way will have been provided for the calm consideration and judicial examination of even such perplexing question as these.

Finally there is the whole question of disarmament, or rather the limitation of armaments, the presentation of which by the Tsar was the formal reason for the calling of the first Hague Conference. This bered, was considered by the British representatives at the second Hague Conference to have a bearing on the so-called freedom of the seas, and praticularly on the exemption of private property, not contraband, from capture. Even if what appears to be a durable peace is the outcome of the present war, it is plain that the world will have left enough hard problems of an international character to occupy it, even without war, for generations to come.

The deep underlying causes of the present war must be understood and taken into full consideration in any discussion of a durable peace that is to have practical value. By this is not meant the narrow question of the precise sequence of events from July 23 to August 1, 1914, or the weight to be attached to any given act or word of any particular Government at that hectic time. All these matters, as was said at the outset of these discussions, are for the time at least of merely historical interest. Some day the dispassionate writer of history will set out an account of them which will govern the belief of the generations that are to come; but this is after all a minor matter. The real underlying cause of the war was an irrepressible conflict between two views and ideals of national development and of civilization. As has already been explained, the militaristic policy of Prussia, extended for the time being over all Germany and Germany's allies, represents and gives voice to an old and dying order. Doubtless that militaristic policy was at one time necessary to the development, not only of Prussia and of Germany, but of the world at large; but if so, it has long since served its proper purpose and must now give way to the wiser, more humane, and more advanced philosophy of national and international life, for which the Allies, despite all their superficial differences, are contending with an amazing singleness of purpose.

To conquer the militaristic ideal, as represented for the moment by Prussian policy, will not be enough to insure a durable peace. The spirit and the point of view which manifest themselves in militarism, in the subordination of civil to military authority and policy, and in the setting of right below might, must be driven out of the hearts and minds of men. It will not be enough to drive them out of the hearts and minds of Prussians and Germans; they lust be driven out of the hearts and minds of those Englishmen, those Frenchmen, those Russians, those Americans, and those Japanese in which they may have found lodgment. This can take place only if the minds and purposes of men are controlled by something that is more powerful than militarism because it is more moral and more helpful to mankind. In other words, the basis of sound international policy will be found in sound domestic policy, and in sympathy with equally sound domestic policies in other lands. As nations come more and more to see that their greatness consists in doing justice and securing happiness at home rather than in extending their physical power over their neighbors and in forcing their trade by undue and unfair grants of privilege, the peaceful area of the world will rapidly widen.

The institutions which the new international order that has here been proposed and outlined will erect, should be, and doubtless will be, of the greatest value in educating the mind of the world toward healthier and wiser international relationships, but those institutions cannot do the work alone. They must have behind them the driving force of a purpose to keep the peace, of a desire to execute in spirit as well as in letter international engagements, as well as a curbing of those cruder and more brutal forms of patriotism which manifest themselves by doing injustice and wrong to others. If it be said that such a development would mean the breaking down of nations and of nationalism as a force in the world, the answer is that it will do nothing of the sort. The individual human being whose acts are controlled by an overmastering sense of duty is not less of a person, but more than the individual human being whose acts are controlled by sheer selfishness. What is true of men in this regard is true also of nations. A nation, like an individual, will become greater as it cherishes a high ideal and does service and helpful acts to its neighbors whether great or small, and as it co-operates with them in working toward a Utopian, then Utopia is the goal for which every moral person in the world is laboring.

Though to be defeated in this war, the German people will, on that very account, have a still more important part to play in civilisation than has yet fallen to their lot. They have, it is complained, come late into the world, and found the choice places already possessed by others. But the choice places in political development, in administrative competence, in uplifting and making comfortable the great mass of the population, in developing literature, and science and art, and in finding new ways to express the joy and satisfaction of living, are always open to the possession of any one qualified to enter into them. The sense of duty has taken a strong hold of the German people ever since Fichte's time. It has mightily increased the excellence of their excellences, and it has greatly magnified the seriousness of their defects. Should this war prove to be a burning up of the most powerful remnants of militarism that yet remain in the world, it will have done the German people the greatest possible service. One hundred and twenty millions of eager, active, purposeful men, living in the temperate zone and having a long tradition of heroic endeavor, cannot be reduced to nothingness by any power but their own. Stripped of the militaristic purpose and brought into harmony with the other great peoples of the world, the Germans would, it may safely be predicted, enter upon a new period of usefulness and achievement that would make the history of the last hundred years seem paltry by comparison. What Frederick William III. so finely said when the humiliation of Jena was still fresh may well be repeated 110 years afterward.

* * *

In conclusion, then, a durable peace depends upon the victory of the Allies in the present war, and upon the establishment in public policy of the principles for which they are contending. It depends upon a withholding of all acts of vengeance and reprisal, and the just and statesmanlike application to each specific problem that arises for settlement of the principles for which the war is being fought. It depends upon the establishment of an international order and of those international institutions that have been here sketched in outline. It depends upon a spirit of devotion to that order and to those institutions, as well as upon a fixed purpose to uphold and to defend them. It depends upon domestic policies of justice and helpfulness, and the curbing of arrogance, greed, and privilege, so far as it is within the power of government to do so. It depends upon the exaltation of the idea of justice, not only as between men within a nation, but as between nations themselves; for durable peace is a by-product of justice. When these things are accomplished there will be every prospect of a durable peace because the essential prerequisite will have been provided—the Will to Peace.

The Star

The silver star of Bethlehem
Awoke the shepherd boy,
And with its glory called the kings,
Who followed it with joy.
Across Judea's silent plains
Resplendently it led
To Mary and the new born Child.
Upon the manger bed.

A little while its splendor hung
Above the stable door
And crowned the Heavenly Babe with light,
And then was seen no more.
But though no mortal since has found
Its lustre in the skies,
Behold! the star is shining yet
In every mother's eyes.

Minna Irving.

Inklings

By Wex Jones

Man ate plate of slaked lime in mistake for cottage cheese and became cross-eyed. Wonder what have happened to him had he eaten a plate of cottage cheese in mistake for slaked lime.

One of those things: Saying "gracefulness" when you mean "grace," "skilfulness" when "skill" would do, and so on.

Snow shovelling is such good exercise that if you can afford to hire a man to get the exercise it seems a pity to deprive him of it.—Boston Globe.

Similarly whipping was considered so good for boys that young princes when they had been naughty didn't hog the lickings themselves but generously allowed their tutors to dust a vicarious pair of hose.

P. S. Hose then were much longer than they run nowadays.

Owing to fog and Zeppelin induced darkness, Londoners are wearing luminous hats. Those wearing luminous noses do not have to buy the hats.

Price of monkeys has gone up from $8 to $18, but the price of

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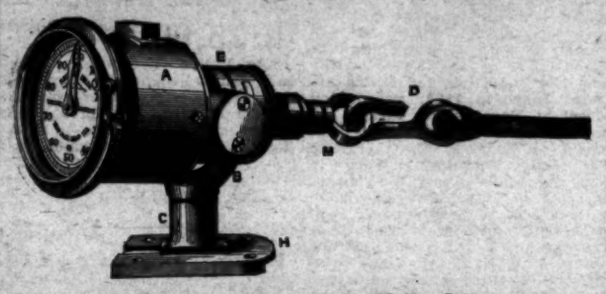

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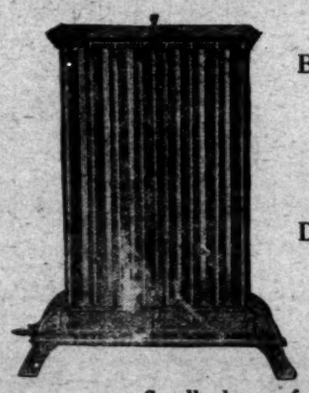

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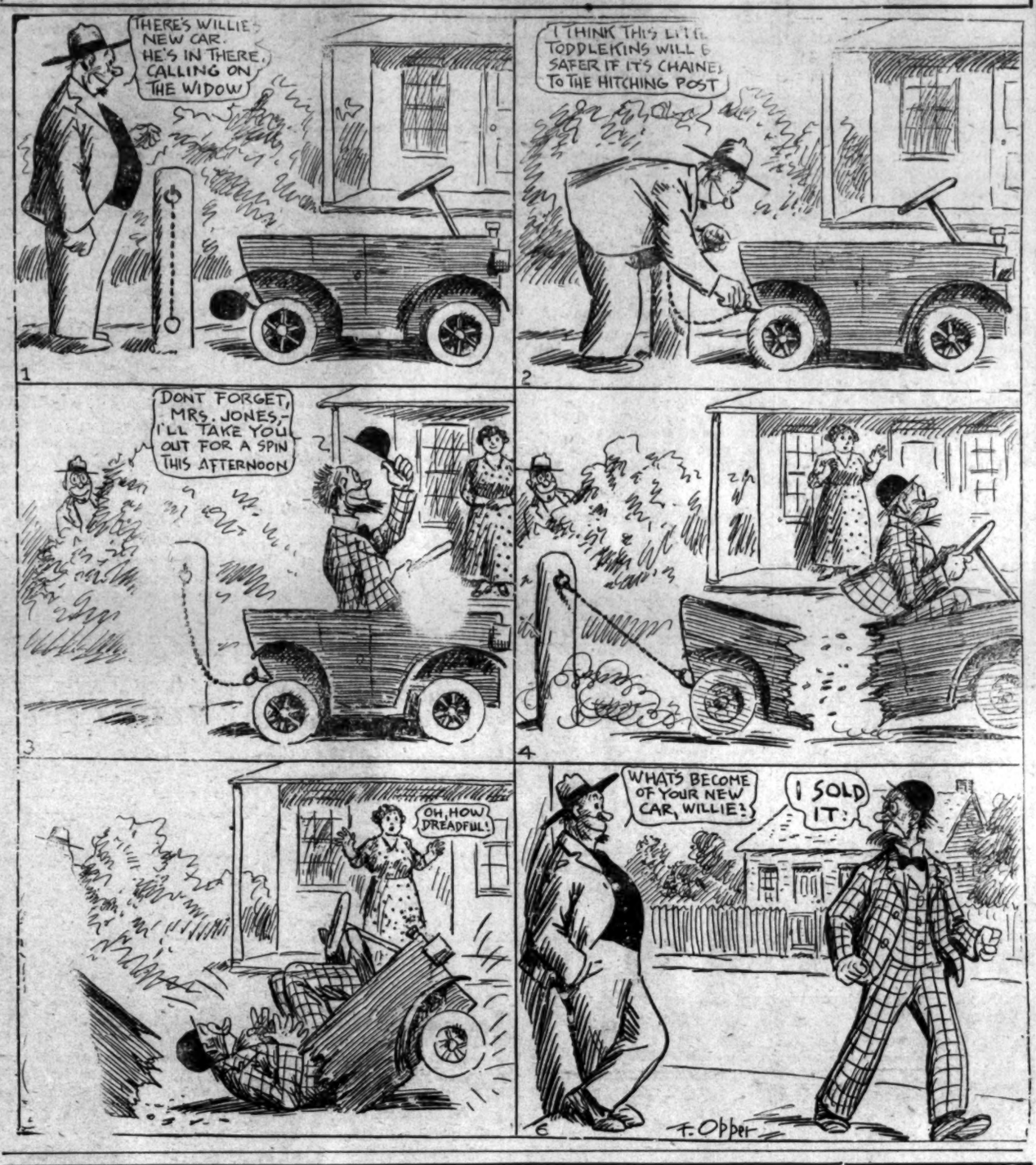
Cousin Willie — By Opper


THERE'S WILLIE'S NEW CAR. HE'S IN THERE, CALLING ON THE WIDOW
I THINK THIS LITTLE TODDLEKINS WILL BE SAFER IF IT'S CHAINED TO THE HITCHING POST
DONT FORGET, MRS. JONES, I'LL TAKE YOU OUT FOR A SPIN THIS AFTERNOON
OH, HOW DREADFUL!
WHAT'S BECOME OF YOUR NEW CAR, WILLIE?
I SOLD IT!
F. Opper

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Bullet Always Takes Curved Course---First Rising, Then Falling

By Garrett P. Serviss

"While in the U. S. Marine Service, and receiving instructions in the handling and firing of the 30-30 Springfield rifle, I was told that the shooting range of that rifle was 530 yards, but that when shooting at a target 200 yards distant it would be necessary to aim approximately two feet below the bull's-eye. The reason given was that the bullet immediately after leaving the rifle became heated by atmospheric friction, which caused the ball to rise above its apparent course. If this is so, how is it possible for an object heavier than air to rise with no ostensible cause other than velocity and heat? If it is incorrect, why is it taught to recruits?"

It is not a pleasing prospect for the efficiency of the future defenders of our country if such nonsense is officially "told to the marines," under the name of instruction! When a rifle, or other gun, is said to have a particular shooting range the meaning is that the horizontal line of sight from the eye to the target has been fixed at a sufficient height above the breech to give the barrel, and the projectile, an upward inclination which will precisely counteract the effect of the fall of the bullet, produced by gravity, during its flight from the muzzle to the target.

The course of the bullet is never a straight line, but always a curve, first rising and then falling. Knowing the muzzle velocity, the average effect of air resistance, and the force of the earth's pull, it is easy to calculate the angle of upward inclination that the projectile should have on leaving the muzzle in order to strike the bull's-eye, at the given distance.

When the bullet reaches the target it will have a downward inclination, and, if everything has been well calculated, it will strike at the same height above the level of the ground that it had when it left the muzzle. But in the midst of its flight it will have attained a height corresponding with the drop that gravity impresses upon it.

If you were told to aim two feet below the bull's-eye when the distance of the target was only 200 yards, the reason was that, with the sights fixed for arrange of 530 yards, the bullet, if aimed straight for the bull's-eye, would, at only 200 yards from the muzzle, be two feet above the horizontal line of sight, and consequently would pass above the target, not on account of heating from friction, which had nothing to do with the case, but on account of the upward inclination with which it started, that inclination being too great for a distance of 200 yards. The same effect could have been attained by lowering the sights.

The actual calculations involve the use of trigonometrical functions, as well as of formulae derived from experiments on air resistance, and can be found in the publications of the Ordnance Bureau.

You will often hear persons who ought to know better, persons, too, who have a practical acquaintance with the use of rifles, assert that a swift projectile goes perfectly straight for a time after leaving the muzzle, its great velocity freeing it from the effects of gravity.

This statement is utterly wrong and misleading. Nothing is ever free from the effects of gravity. Any projectile, unsupported, will drop about sixteen feet in the first second after it is started. It may have a horizontal velocity sufficient to carry it a thousand yards ahead in that time, but at the end of the second it will be sixteen feet below the level, from which it started, and the only way to counteract this fall is to give it a suitable upward inclination to start with.

But even while it is moving upward gravity is continually pulling it downward.

Gravity keeps on, inexorably imparting to it a downward velocity of about thirty-two feet per second during the entire time of its flight, no matter in what direction it may have been shot.

You may be confused by the statement that while gravity gives it an additional velocity of fall of thirty-two feet per second in each successive second, yet during the first second the fall is only sixteen feet. This results from the fact that at the start it has no downward velocity, while at the end of the first second that velocity has become thirty-two feet. To get the actual distance fallen you must take the velocity at the start, which is 0, add it to the velocity at the end of the second, which is thirty-two, and then divide the sum by 2 to get the mean, which is sixteen.

This will become clear if you consider the second second. The body starts that second with a velocity of 32, to which another 32 is added during the second, so that at the end it is moving with a velocity of 64. Add 32 to 64 and you have 96, and dividing 96 by 2, to get the mean, you have 48, which is the distance fallen during the second second.

If you wish to know how fast a body will be falling after any number of seconds simply multiply that number by 32. It is true that a very light body or a flat, extended body in motion, like an aeroplane, may be supported by the air, but that is another case.

In certain cases the effects of air resistance become complicated and puzzling, owing to a peculiar spinning of the moving body. Thus golf balls will sometimes travel in straight lines for a short time, or will even turn upward and drop almost perpendicularly. Similar eccentricities are exhibited by baseballs and cricket balls; but these are peculiarities aside from the conduct of ordinary projectiles.

It is a common occurrence for instructors of recruits in the United States army or navy to offer such explanations as that given to you; the fact ought to be brought to the attention of the proper officials. The American soldier is supposed to be the best in the world because he thinks for himself, but he will not remain the best if his thinking is "queered" by instructors less intelligent than himself.

Broadening the Soldier's Outlook

Mr. A. St. John Adcock, the novelist, writing in the Sunday Pictorial, says:—

"Whilst I was in France recently I talked with men at the base camps and up behind our front lines, and they have been broadening their outlook. For every man who confessed to yearnings to be home again on the restricted, subservient round of the office or the shop, there were at least two who shrank from such an unpromising prospect.

"They are mingling with Australians and Canadians out there, and see some significance in the fact that whilst they have to rub along on one shilling or so a day their overseas comrades are affluent with six or seven.

"This, and what they hear from Australians in particular of the more democratic rule, the greater freedom from class distinctions under the Southern Cross, seem to have convinced them that the new lands and not the old are the places where ordinary men may hope to make money and progress."

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd

have opened a new receiving office at 6A Broadway

(Scotch Bakery)

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Give your baby the right food during the first twelve months of his little life and the chances are that he will grow to be a sturdy child.

All over the country you will find healthy babies whose wise mothers have brought them up on BORDEN'S "EAGLE BRAND" pure milk from healthy cows.

For nearly sixty years used as a safe, easily-prepared baby food.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

The instrument shown is Victrola XIV, $150

A Victrola for the dance season!

When the Victrola plays your dance music every selection is a gem—every dance a joy. And any time is dance time with a Victrola in your home.

The Victrola is a perfect "orchestra" for skilled dancers—a perfect "teacher" for beginners.

Add joy to the nights to come—ask us about getting a Victrola, $15 to $400. Easiest of terms.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

The Paint with the largest Sale in China

"Cygnite" *White ready for use*

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.

"Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.

WHC **Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd**
SHANGHAI

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN, AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$660
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	106s.
Pahell	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35
Kochlen	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$126½
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 158½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$128 S.
Green Island	$11.60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15½ S.
Llewellyn	600
Lane, Crawford	$91 B.
Moutrie	555
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12½
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.65 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 15½
Cheng	Tls. 3 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 3¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 11¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 7 S.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¾
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10
Permata	Tls. 4½
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1.07½
Seekee	Tls. 7½
Semambu	Tls. 1.60
Senawang	Tls. 15½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7 S.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1
Tebong	Tls. 22½
Ulobri	Tls. 2
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 83
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

January Rubber Outputs

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their Straits Agents, giving the estimated outputs of dry rubber for the past month as under:—

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd... lbs. 18,053

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. ..... lbs. 21,733

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd. ..... lbs. 11,895

The January output of dry rubber from the See Kee Rubber Estates, Ltd., was 8,294 lbs, the decreased output be accounted for by heavy rains.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, inform us that the output of dry rubber for January from the Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ltd., was 20,700 lbs.

The estimated output of dry rubber from the Sungala Rubber Estate for the month of January was 5,241 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Secretaries of the undermentioned estates inform us that the output of rubber from the estates during the month of January was as follows:—

	lbs.
The Alma Estates, Ltd.	26,900
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	18,191
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	15,130
The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	11,500

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 5.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 1d. to 3s. 1½d. paid.
April to June: 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 1¾d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 3:—
Spot: 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 0¾d. paid.
April to June: 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 1d. paid.
Tone of Market: Firm.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 6, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 86⅞ = Tls. 1.15 @ 71.9 =	$1.60 Tls.
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	71.5625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1830
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/7 = Tls.	5.58
Exch. @ 71.9 = Mex. $	7.76
Peking Bar Tls.	280
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37⅜ d.
Bank rate of discount	5½ %
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅞
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-7⅛
London	Demand	3-7⅛
India (nominal)	T.T.	260
Paris	T.T.	501
Paris	Demand	501½
New York	T.T.	85⅝
New York	Demand	85⅞
Hongkong (nominal)	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	59½
Batavia	T.T.	209

Banks Buying Rates

London	nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-8⅛
London	nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-8⅛
London	nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-9
London	nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-9⅛
Paris	nominal 4 m-s.	517
New York	nominal 4 m-s.	88⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.21

Hk. Tls. 1 =	Francs	5.33
" " 1 =	Marks	†4.36
Gold $1 =	Hk. Tls.	1.10
Hk. Tls. 1 =	Yen	1.78
" " 1 =	Rupees	2.88
" " 1 =	Rouble	2.99
" " 1 =	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 6, 1917.

Official

S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1903 Tls. 93.00
New Eng. Tls. 12.00
Telephones Tls. 86.00
Chemors Tls. 1.65
Changs Tls. 3.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.25

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 6, 1917.

Direct

Ziangbes Tls. 6.25 cash
Dominions Tls. 12.00 cash
Telephone Tls. 85.50 cash

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 5.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-American Spot	10.15d.
March-April	9.76d.
October-November	9.06d.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 5 was 101 tons."

When You Want

TO INVEST YOUR MONEY ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 Nanking Road.

'PHONE 4757

WANTS $500,000,000 GIVEN TO AID PEACE

Rockefeller Investigator Says America Should Raise Fund

Washington, December 17.—Frederick C. Walcott of New York, who recently investigated conditions in Poland and Belgium for the Rockefeller Foundation, told Senators and Representatives who met tonight at the home of Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the Red Cross that a fund of $500,000,000 collected in this country and offered for the relief of noncombatants in Europe would be a powerful peace influence at this time. He said such an act would tend to create great popular demonstrations for peace among the civilian populations of the warring nations, because they would be anxious for assistance in rehabilitating their homes and restoring normal living conditions.

Mr. Walcott suggested that a fund of that size be raised by combined popular contributions and Congressional appropriation. Considering the wealth of the United States, he declared, it was not an exorbitant sum to give. Since 1914 the estimated aggregate income of the United States has been $80,000,000,000, he said, and the combined offerings for war sufferers have amounted to $40,000,000, or one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the income.

German Lines in N.Y. Ask Cargo Contracts

Hanburg-America and North German Lloyd Expect Early Resumption

New York, December 21.—The local agents of the two big German steamship companies in this city sent out notices yesterday to shippers that instructions had been received to make contracts for cargo from New York to Germany at the conclusion of the war.

The circular from the Hamburg-American Line stated that "we are now open to make freight engagements from the United States to Hamburg for shipment upon the resumption of our regular service after the conclusion of peace or such earlier time as the obstacle to such resumption may be removed."

An official of the line explained that the circular had been sent out as a formal notification to shippers in answer to inquiries which had been made from time to time, and more especially during the last few days.

"This does not mean that we have any special news regarding the peace movement," he continued. "It is intended to show that we are making our preparations to resume business when the time comes, and we believe that is not so very far off."

The North German Lloyd agents sent out a general notice, on similar lines, announcing that the company was ready to make tentative contracts for shipments from the United States to Bremen. It was added that such contracts would not bear any date and would be made subject to cancellation in the event that conditions prevented their being carried out.

The steamships belonging to both companies which have been lying up in Hoboken, South Brooklyn, and at the foot of West 135th Street have all been well looked after and would only need going to dry dock for scraping and painting. About 50 per cent of their crews have left and passed through Ellis Island on on their way to various parts of the United States. The majority of these have settled down and become landlubbers.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Now Drink--But Pay--To A 'Good Fellow'

Robinson, Broken By War, Stood Treat 30 Years For Americans in Paris

Paris, Jan. 7.—A custom that has endured for thirty years has given way before the blight of war, and all American visitors to Paris of bibulous tendencies will mourn its loss.

For the last thirty years no man could enter the Chatham bar in this city between the hours of 2 and 7 on any day of the year, sit at a certain table on the far side of the room and pay for his own drink.

William H. Robinson, formerly of Philadelphia, who is related to the Harjes family, of which J. Pierpont Morgan's Paris partner is a member, always was to be found sitting at this table from 2 to 7, standing drinks for visiting Americans. He never drank anything but cider, but he never permitted anybody else to pay for a drink at that table.

Now, however, the French Government has raised his income tax to such a point that Mr. Robinson, considering his many contributions to war charities, finds it impossible to continue to stand treat to all comers. Hereafter any visitor at that table must pay for his own drink.

A.M. CHALMERS RECEIVES HIGH NEW YEAR'S HONOR

British Consul-General at Yokohama Made a C. M. G. By King George

Tokio, Feb. 1.—The friends of Mr. Arthur Morrison Chalmers, British Consul-General in Yokohama, are congratulating him upon being the recipient of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which has been conferred upon him by King George as one of the New Year's honors. Mr. Chalmers has just been notified of this honor by the British Ambassador in Tokio. The order comes as the reward for thirty-odd years of distinguished service in the British consular service in Japan.

Mr. Chalmers will be only 55 years old next May. He received his appointment as student-interpreter in Japan on July 20, 1882. He was promoted to be a Pro-Consul at Yokohama from 1888 to 1890, Acting Consul at Yokohama and Acting Assistant Judge in 1889; was Acting Consul at Nagasaki on various occasions in 1892; 1893 and 1894; Pro-Consul at Nagasaki from 1892 to 1895; Acting Consul at Hakodate in 1895 and 1896; Acting Vice-Consul at Hyogo in 1896; Acting Registrar in the Court at Yokohama in 1897 and 1898; and Acting Consul at Hakodate in 1899 and 1900. He was promoted to be H. M. Vice-Consul for the Consular district of Hyogo and Osaka, to reside at Kobe, on April 1, 1901; was Acting Consul at Yokohama in 1900 and 1901, and Acting Consul at Kobe in 1902. He was promoted to be Consul for the Consular District of Shimonoseki to reside at Shimonoseki, on May 21, 1903; was transferred to Tamsui in 1904 and to Nagasaki 1909. Thence he became Consul-General of Yokohama and district.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 KIANGSE RD., PHONE 69

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

If you wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

HOUSE TO LET

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let.

HOUSE FOR SALE

Tls. 25,000 modern 9-roomed house on Route Vallon, hot water, kitchen and pantry tiled and completely furnished, perfect bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, medicine chests, and clothes closets. Bedrooms face south, light, cheerful, with built-in closets. Garden, tennis. Part cash and part on time, if desired.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 Kiangse Rd. Tel. 60.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1917

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Canadian	Japan	Regists
Today									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	c9 00		c8 00			6.00		5.30
Foochow	Keelung maru	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	9.00		4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow and Hongkong			5.00						..
River Ports	Poyang	9 00	..	..	..				9.00
River Ports	Klangyung	9 00			..	..			9.00
Foochow	Hsean	9.00	5.00	5.00	..		5.00	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	8.30•	..	..	..	..		..	8.00•
Hongkong			9.00•		..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo		..	3.0	..	..		..	..	..
Hankow		..	5.00	..			..	..	..
Tomorrow.									
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	..		110.30•	10.00
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	9.30•	..	..					9 00•
River Ports	Klangwah	9.00			..				9.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	9.30	9.30•	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Amoy and Hongkong			9.30•	..	..		..	..	..
Chefoo			10 00•		..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow		7.00•	..	..	..	..	..	5(7th)
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.30		..	..	..	..	..	9.00•
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe			9.00•	..					
Friday, February 9.									
San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu	China	3.30	..	..			..	..	3.00
Japan Ports	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..		..	..	9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	3 30	..			..		3.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, February 10.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Santo maru	..							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow								
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00	..	c8 00	..	..	..	x11.30•	10.00•
Hongkong			5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Japan Ports	Santo maru	10.30•	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00•
Chinwangtao	Proteus	9.00		..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tientsin			5.00	..	..	..	..		
Sunday, February 11.									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	7.00•	..	..	..	..	..	5(10th

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.
C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.
E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m.
I Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcels and money orders 9.30 a.m.
K Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parcels and money orders 10.30 a.m.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30	
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.		4.30
Soochow, Wushih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow).	6.30 and 8.00 daily.	
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)	1.00	
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.	
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sunday only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.30
Launch	close daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00	
	11.00	
Hunchow, Nanxing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	10.45	2.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon	
Chwansha	7.00	
	12, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Foot Boat.		

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. E. Anton Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital ..... $ 300,000.00
Reserves ..... $ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITÓMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Wednesday 7th Feb.

"THE MASTER-KEY."

The greatest of all serials. Full of Romance and Adventure, Thrilling scenes, Daring Exploits, Chock-full of Mystery.

1st and 2nd Episodes.

ALSO SHOWING:
One Fine Drama, One Keystone, And One Other Interesting Picture.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, TWO EPISODES OF "ADVENTURES OF DOMINICA" WILL BE SHOWN.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai and Kobe tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, s.s. Empress of Japan from Shanghai at 10 p.m. on Saturady, January 13, arrived at Vancouver, B.C. at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, January 3'.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Santo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, February 5, and may expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 11 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Saturday, February 10.

Siccawe. Weather Report

5.—The barometers are moderately falling on the continent and rising in Japan. Fine weather in our regions, where the northerly breezes are abating. Monsoon freshening to the South of the 25th parallel but gradually veering to the E. and S.E.

6.—Fine weather still prevailing in spite of a better defined barometer fall. Light E.S.E. breezes.

Tuesday, February 6, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Cantg., mm	766.85	766.84
.. .. (inches	30.19	30.19
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-4.12	↑4.48
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	↑1.32	↑1.98
Wind { Direction	ssw	s
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	20	15
Wind { Miles	12.4	9.3
Temperature { Cen	2.5	3.6
Temperature { Fahr	27.5	38.5
Humidity: co	95	61
Nebulosity 5 10	1	3
Rainfallmm...	—	—
Rainfallinches		—

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From London, etc.		
Cardiganshire	Dec. 15	Feb. 14
Glenamoy ...	Nov. 10	Feb. 9
Glengyle		Feb. 26
From Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Japan ...		Feb. 27
From New York		
Bolton Castle	Nov. 30	Mar. 4
City of Corinth	Nov. 4	Feb. 7
Lowther Castle ..	15	Feb. 15
Tokiwa Maru	Nov. 18	Feb. 20
From San Francisco, etc.		
Ecuador		Mar. 12
Nippon Marn		Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru		Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 26	Feb. 19
Siberia Maru	Jan. 17	Feb. 19
Venezuela		Feb. 13
From Gothenburg		
Panama		Feb. 28
From Tacoma		
Mexico Maru		Mar. 12
From Seattle		
Shidzuoka Maru		Mar. 14

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 6, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	90-1.20
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	30-35
Pheasant	„	55-60
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	35-40
Woodcock	„	45-50
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.20-2.60
Parsnips	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.95
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for February 7th.

"THE NEW ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD"

A series of motion pictures dealing with the amusing experiences of the most fascinating character of modern fiction.

In 14 Episodes of 2 Reels Each. Every episode complete in itself.

SHOWING TONIGHT
"THE BUNGALOW BUNGLE"
and
"THREE RINGS AND A GOAT"

Florence Rose Fashions, Second Series, entitled:
"Betty Prepares for Cool Weather"
Something entirely new in fashion pictures.

ALSO
Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
depicting latest events of interest

"Oh! You City Girl"
"Prince Charley"
} Amusing Comedies

Matinee on Saturday at 5 p.m.
"THE HIGH HAND"

Matinee on Sunday at 3 p.m.
"The Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 7	..	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 9	..	San Fancisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
" 12	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	P.M	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 15	6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 9	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 7	noon	Kushiro	Paknoi	Fr.	B. & S.
" 8	11.30*	Kobe & Osaka	Kinnano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 9	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 9	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F
" 10	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Shinto maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	noon	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	.	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 17	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe.	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 19	6.30*	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 11	noon	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	..	London	Tsuruga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	..	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 26	noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	.	Genoa etc.	Glenmoy	Br.	Glen Line
" 4	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 7	11.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	A.M.	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 8	11.00*	Taiwo, Foochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 8	11.00*	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Whatsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 8	3.30	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinning	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	..	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 15	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	12.30	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 27	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 6	3.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 8	11.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo,	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 9	A.M.	Dairy	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 9	11.30*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 9	D.L.	Dairy	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	..	Chinwangtao	Proteus	Rus.	K.M.A.
" 10	D.L.	Tsingtao	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 13	2.30	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 7	M.N	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 8	M.N.	do	Taifoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 8	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	M.N	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Taohi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Taisei maru	Jap.	N.K.K
" 13	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 16	M.N	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
" 6	Tsingtao	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
" 6	Hongkong	Canada maru	3650	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
" 6	Hongkong	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 6	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 6	Tsingtao	Kwanglee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	Hankow etc	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	Japan ports	Gemini	1356	Br.	M. B. K.
" 6	Chinwangtao direct	Kagu maru	1784	Jap.	K. M. A.
" 6	Chinwangtao direct	Kwangping	1244	Br	K.M.A.
" 6	Japan	Omi maru	822	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 6	Dairy	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 6	Hongkong & Canton	Kashing	1148	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	Ningpo	Anping	1459	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
KNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
B & O B	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b	7393	8	159	Gotherton
P N D	Nov 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
O D	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being diaman tled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, Feb 7 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, February 8 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Captain Findeison, will leave on Friday, the 9th instant, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tungting, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 9th inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephone: Nos. (Freight) 77, (Passage) 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shengking, Captain Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 a.m. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Proteus February 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 10.00 a.m. This steamer has extra large Staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table, is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, $50.00 single and $80.00 return Shanghai to Canton $55.00 single and $85.00 return. Return tickets are available for six months. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday the 7th inst., at 4 p.m. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, $50.00 single and $80.00 return Shanghai to Canton $55.00 single and $85.00 return. Return tickets are available for six months. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11.00 a.m. This steamer has extra large Staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table, is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, $50.00 single and $80.00 return Shanghai to Canton $55.00 single and $85.00 return. Return tickets are available for six months. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 11th inst., at daylight. This steamer has extra large Staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table, is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, $50.00 single and $80.00 return Shanghai to Canton $55.00 single and $85.00 return. Return tickets are available for six months. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, Feb. 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or passage apply to American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, February 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien, and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.		To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Rev. Father Lapers.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru for Nagasaki:—Mr. T. Elkawa, Mr. K. Yamatsuka, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sprague, Mr. R. Kigawa and Mr. M. Murai. For Moji:—Miss T. Yonemoto, Miss S. Yonemoto, Mr. G. H. Ewart and Mr. K. Kido.—For Kobe:—Mr. W. Nogi, Mrs. L. M. Blackmore, Mrs. H. Wallis, Mr. Wang Zenchan, Mr. and Mrs. Wang Yin-kee and 2 children. For Yokohama:—Mrs. C. Sugimoto. For Seattle:—Miss K. V. Byley.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 10 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver	14 days	Shanghai to Montreal	19 days
Shanghai to Chicago	18 days	Shanghai to New York	19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) 1917		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI 1917	
MONTEAGLE	12 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July
MONTEAGLE	18 April	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	21 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "KOREA MARU"	18,000 Tons.	Feb.	16	1917
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Mar.	1	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	9	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	"	23	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	April	5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	"	19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May	1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	"	15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June	8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents,*
Telephone No. 3229. 53 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
FEB. 9, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE; AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 1. JUNE 12.
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 11
HITACHI MARU	13,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Feb. 25
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Mar. 4

CARGO SERVICE TO LONDON

TSURUGA MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 12, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Feb. 9, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SANTO MARU	4,100	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Feb. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Feb. 17
HAKUAI MARU	8,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 24

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 8, 1917
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Miyasawa,	Feb. 15, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Feb. 10, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Feb. 25, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, "
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Apr. 17, "

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916. and until forther notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2244	1950	1020
2345	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1655	710
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	110	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1558
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1089	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	018	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2040	
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	
				538	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
				638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.
				810	1410	2100	
				708	1308	1902	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 | — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest pos ible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Sweden's Queen No Expected to Live

QUEEN VICTORIA OF SWEDEN.

London, December 30.—Reports from Stockholm today indicate that the condition of Queen Victoria of Sweden is very serious. It is stated that she is not expected to live. An official bulletin says that the Queen's temperature is very high and that there is additional catarrh in the lungs. Queen Victoria is the sister of the Grand Duke of Baden. She is fifty-four years old and the mother of three sons.

Engineering Society Hears Mr. F. J. Blom On 'Cost of Dredging'

About most branches of engineering considerable has been written in the form of text books or reference books, but on the subject of dredging very little has been published.

After the reading his paper on "Dredgers and Dredging" before the Society during last session the author, Mr. F. J. Blom, was asked to give some particulars on the cost of dredging which he did yesterday afternoon. The subject being a very varied one and depending on the circumstances of each individual case, makes it very hard to lay down any definite rules, each case requiring to be considered separately according to the conditions existing, and it was only a specialist with a considerable amount of experience in this branch of engineering who could deal with the problem in the most economical way.

In order to deal with the subject it was necessary to divide it up into several factors and consider the effect each would have on the particular piece of work about which information was required.

Mr. Blom mentioned twelve factors which required careful consideration in order to arrive at an idea of the cost of a certain piece of work.

The kind of soil and quantity of it to be dredged usually settles the type of dredger to be used, sand or gravel requiring a suction dredger while clay requires shovels, grabs, dipper-dredgers, bucket-dredgers or clay cutters. The quantity to be dredged also forms an important factor, for this decides the size of the plant involved. The soils encountered in China usually call for bucket, grab or trailing-suction dredgers.

The location of the site of the dredging operations decides on the methods of disposal of the dredged material. In small canals or creeks where it can be deposited on low lying land nearby, it may be pumped through pipe lines and deposited in this way within certain areas bounded by dykes. In the case of tidal rivers allowance must be made for time lost through tides and in some cases, for example the Whangpoo, it is necessary to stop during spring tides for several hours when the flood tide is coming in. In the case of the mouths of rivers or at sea, where bad weather will often put a stop to dredging operations, the probable number of workable days must be ascertained.

When considering dredging operations in China it is necessary to find out what plant is available, because it is of no use calculating on certain machinery only to find out, that in order to carry out the scheme, it is necessary to import dredgers, as the cost of towage from Europe to China would make all the difference in an estimate.

After considering the charges due to maintenance and depreciation of the method of transportation of the dredged material, such as pipe lines, barges, steam hoppers, etc., Mr. Blom discussed the nature of the dumping ground and the arrangements requiring to be made, and mentioned that it must not be forgotten to take into consideration such items as stoppages caused through low tides in shallow places, shifting pipe lines, repairing of dykes and many other causes requiring the plant to lie idle, which in the case of a large plant is a serious matter, as it affects the cost to a very great extent.

Items, such as the consumption of coal, labor, depreciation, interest on capital and insurance must all be considered carefully according to circumstances, because they will bear of lot of influence on the question of cost. As an example, Mr. Blom quoted the case of a dredger he once saw working in a shallow river where it appeared absolutely safe. A heavy rainfall occurred in the mountains, trees got adrift and in half an hour's time the water rose considerably and a hole was made in the dredger, which sank immediately. The bed of the river got choked with sand and gravel, and when a few days after the water reached its normal level, the dredger was lying high and dry in a very bad condition.

In conclusion, Mr. Blom, to illustrate his paper, gave an example of a typical dredging scheme in a lower river in China assuming certain conditions and deduced therefrom an estimate for doing a certain amount of dredging.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Haakow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Feb 2	Japan	City of Vienna	4464	Br.	M. B. Co.	PWE
Feb 5	Hongkong	Chenan	1053	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Jan 16	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Feb 3	Hongkong	Eurybates	3507	Br.	B. & S.	BV
Feb 5		Fukichi maru	1294	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	YTPDW
Feb 5	Tsingtao	Hakata maru	268	Jap.	Suzu 1	TKDLW
Jan 6	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Jan 13	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	BI
Jan 20	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 4	Hankow	Hanpang	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co.	
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Feb 5	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	TKDD
Jan 18		Kwangchi	814	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YTPD
Jan 22	Chefoo	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPDW
Feb 5	Hankow	Luchow	1266	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 28	Hongkong	Malta	6064	Br.	P. & O.	SHW
Feb 2		Nippon	4013	Sw.	E. A. C.	SHW
Jan 21	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YTDW
Feb 4	Hongkong	Phemius	4268	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Feb 5	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 5	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Feb 5	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 31	Ichang	Shuhun	491	Chi.	S. S. N. Co.	KNA
Jan 15	Hankow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 3		Telamon	4503	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Feb 5	Chinkiang	Tongking	3402	Dan.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Feb 5	Hongkong	Yusang	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Carmarthenshire	Jan.	22
Gleniffer	Dec.	21
Kamo Maru	"	24
Kashima Maru	"	31
Katori Maru	"	6
Kioto	Jan.	13
Mereinoshire	Dec.	3
Mishima Maru	Jan.	9
Nankin**	Dec.	12
Novara**	"	24
Somali	Jan.	13
Suwa Maru	"	29
For Marseilles, etc.		
Armand Behic	Jan.	19
Athos	"	2
Porthos	Feb.	3
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Japan	Jan.	12
For New York		
Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Eurymedon	Dec.	23
Kanagawa Maru	Nov.	24
Toyooka Maru	Feb.	1
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	12
For San Francisco, etc.		
Nippon Maru	Jan.	14
Persia Maru	Feb.	3
Shinyo Maru	Jan.	19
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
For Seattle		
Hawaii Maru	Jan.	13
Manila Maru	Dec.	13
Mexico Maru	Jan.	7
Shidzuoka Maru	"	8

**With English Mail.

NOTICE

For the past 12 months the business of N. Lazarus, optician, has been and is now under the management of

Mr. H. Tobias,

F. S. M. C. (Lond.), F. I. O (Eng.).

The only optician in Shanghai with an English qualification and Diploma for optics. Note our new address

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Easily digested

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Price $1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.40	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.58	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.40	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.21		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.33		2.03	
dep	1 .31		12.21	13.43	15.53	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.31	14.51	16.28	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.58	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.52	13.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.49	13.33	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.51	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.35			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.21	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	13.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.75	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.80	15.02	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.36	..		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.30

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down

			Daily Mail			Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	R.	7.55	P.M.R.	PEKING ..... dep.	8.35
	NANKING FERRY .. .. arr.		14.10		TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... arr.	11.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW ..... dep.	S.	15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... dep.	S. 12.00
	TSINANFU ..... arr. dep.		7.56 8.06		TSINANFU ..... arr. dep.	20.21 20.31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... arr.		16.13		PUKOW ..... arr.	13.00
P.M.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... dep.		17.00	S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY ..... dep.	R. 14.20
	PEKING ..... arr.		19.50		SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	8.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	0 45	SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	8.15	7 25	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.90	17 25	20 00
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21 12	KIANGWAN	8 28	7.46	10.16	12.21	14.21	16.41	17.36	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21 20	WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	8.30	8 10	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20 36

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10 05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Soccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30	11.20	13.35	14.30	16.10	16.45	18.00
Lunghwa Junction.. dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00	11.38	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.18
Songkiang ..... arr			9.09	10.47	12.00		15.26	17,37		
dep.			9.13	10.53	12.10		15 28	17.47		
Kashai ..... dep.			10.03	11 58	13.33		16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... arr.			10 25	12 26	14.06		16 36	19.30		
dep.		7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16		16 46			
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		8.08	11 14	13.20	15.15		17.21			
Chang Aa ..... dep.		9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17 55			
Hangchow ..... arr.		10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37		18.42			
dep.		10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47		18.54			
Zah Kou ..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.16		19.10			

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou ..... dep.					6 45	8.10		8 55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow ..... arr.					7.05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
dep.					7.15	8.40		9 33	14.40	16.38
Chang Aa ..... dep.					8.15	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.07
Yeh Zah ..... dep.					8 52	10.40		12 3*	15.57	18.00
Kashing ..... arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.00
dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai ..... dep.			8.00		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Songkiang ..... arr.			9.08		10 54	12 59		16.03	17.46	
dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	101	R	103	105	U	107	109	
Lunghwa Junction.. dep.	8.35	9.55	10.37	10.55	11.48	14.05	14.55	17.22	18.33	
Shanghai South.... arr.	8.53	10.13	10.55	11.43	12.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.50	
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Soccawei ..... dep.					11 56	14.15		17.31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17.42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14 50		18.06	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
dep	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10:00	12.40		17.35	
dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15 05	17.50	19 00
dep.	8.00	10.23	13 05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

The Country Club.

Thursday, Feb. 8, at 9.15 p.m.

Mrs. Ayscough

will speak

"About the Land we Live in"

illustrated by lantern slides prepared

by Mr. J. C. Carter,

in aid of the

War Dressings and Bandage Department, British Women's Work Association.

Tickets, $2.00 each, may be obtained from:

Mr. L. de Luca, The Palace Hotel; Mrs. E. M. Gull, 17 The Bund; Mrs. Merriman, 15a Ferry Road; Mrs. Phillips, British Consulate-General; Mrs. Samson, The Astor House Hotel; Mr. A. P. Stokes, 36 Weihaiwei Road; Mrs. Wrightson, 154 Bubbling Well Road; and from the Secretary and Members of the Country Club.

12516

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

The Certificate for 44 shares Nos. 1/40 & 137/140 in this Company, standing in the name of Wong Park-sang (黃柏生) of Shanghai, has been lost, and if at the expiration of a fortnight from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Shanghai, Jan. 17th, 1917.

The Eastern Syndicate,
General Managers.

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Proposals for Frozen Fresh Beef and Mutton. — Headquarters Philippine Department, Office Department Quartermaster, Manila, P. I.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12m., March 7, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing about 5,000,000 pounds beef and 100,000 pounds mutton. Further information on application.

12246

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.
175th Production
"PASSERS BY"
A Play in Four Acts
by
C. Haddon Chambers
in aid of the
Sailors' and Orphans' Fund

PERSONS CONCERNED

Mr. Peter Waverton — *Mr. Henry Schlee*
William Pine (His Man Servant) — *Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow*
William Nighty Pine (A Cabman) — *Mr. F. J. Barret*
Samuel Burns (A Tramp) — *Mr. John Hays*
Margaret Summers — *Mrs. A. J. Welch*
The Lady Hurley (Waverton's half sister) — *Mrs. Henry Schlee*
Miss Beatrice Dainton (Lady Hurley's niece) — *Mrs. Isenman*
Little Peter Summers — *Master Harold Akers*
Mrs. Parker, (Waverton's Cook-house keeper) — *Mr. John Hays*

1st Performance Thursday, 15th Feb.
2nd Performance Saturday, 17th Feb.

Booking opens at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Nanking Road, at 8 a.m. on Friday, 9th February, 1917, for Members only, and for the public on Saturday, 10th February.

By Order,
Wm. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

12573

BILL SMITH

GET THE "UPPER CRUST" HIGHBALL HABIT— IT'S A VERY NICE DRINK

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

The Astor House Hotel

ANNOUNCE

That commencing Tuesday, 6th February, Tea Dances will be given in the Lounge each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon from 5.00 to 6.30 p.m.

Saturday night dances as usual

MUSIC BY PROF. PAPINI.

12647

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL $6,000,000
In shares of $10 each (Straits currency) full paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12383

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

RE ESTATE OF HENRY AUGUST JAEGER, DECEASED } ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE

The undersigned having been duly appointed to act as the administrator of the above entitled estate, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same with proper vouchers to the said administrator within six months from the date of this notice; and that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to forthwith make payment to the said administrator.

Dated, January 17, 1917,
M. L. HEEN,
Administrator.
1 Soochow Road.
Shanghai, China.

12422

HELVETIA

Swiss Fire Insurance Company of St. Gall

General Agents:
THE SINO-SWISS COMMERCIAL COMPANY
55 Szechuen Road.

12617

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in China, Japan and Bombay accepts, up to the 13th of February, orders for the above War Loan on the same conditions as formerly.

12447

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES
Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you think of
SZECHWAN PROVINCE,
Think of **WIDLER & COMPANY,**
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MESSRS. GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE

Far Eastern Division, Inc., present their Compliments to the Chinese and Foreign Banking and Commercial interests of China and announce that Mr. Fu Siao-en (傅筱庵) has associated himself with their Company and will act as General Compradore from this date.

Shanghai, February 6, 1917.

The Best Shooting

near Shanghai is to be obtained at HANGCHOW.

Pay a visit to the
NEW HOTEL; HANGCHOW
新新旅館
(WEST LAKE)

and we will send a man to show you the best shooting grounds. A good bag guaranteed.

Moderate rates
for the week-end or longer periods.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12439

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 18 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a **Further Advantage** viz., **Our Monthly Drawings** which give you **an opportunity** to **get every month** a return of from **$12** to **$2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr S.A Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

LYCEUM THEATRE

In Aid of the French War Orphans
"LA NAVARRAISE"
"PIERROT'S DREAM"
TONIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.

Fourth and Last Performance,
Saturday, February 10th, at 9.30 p.m.

Ordinary prices

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 296

Mail Matter for Europe

Foreign mail matter for Europe should in future indicate on the cover the route by which the sender wishes it to be forwarded, viz: via Siberia, via America, via Suez, etc.

Correspondence showing no such indication will be despatched by the route selected by the Post Office, and at sender's risk.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office
Shanghai, 6th February, 1917.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.
'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12642 F 20

FOR RENT. Unfurnished 4-room apartment, large verandah, modern bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters, Tls. 65 per month, including light, water, gas, geyser and taxes. Good locality. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

12633 F 7

TO LET, in private neutral family, furnished room, with or without board. Central district. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

12607 F 9

TO LET. A small, convenient furnished or unfurnished flat of 2 rooms, front verandah, kitchen, bathroom, servants' quarters. Apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

12652 F 8

TO LET, No. 328 Avenue Joffre, (German house), well-furnished room, with board.

12595 F 9

ROOMS TO LET

TO LET. 2 well furnished rooms with bathroom attached and verandah, also good attic room. Apply to 17 Quinsan Gardens.

12655 F 10

DANCING

INSTRUCTION in modern ball-room dances. Classes may be formed upon application. Experienced teacher. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, competent bookkeeper and office man. State experience, references, and salary required. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

12654 F 8

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, one or two furnished rooms, with or without board. Only Germans or neutrals may reply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.

12648 F 7

FINANCIAL

WANTED: Financier, Foreign or Chinese, who has from Tls. 20,000 to Tls. 30,000 working capital. An excellent, proven, import proposition in which the investor is protected at all times. The Investor's profit is on a percentage basis with a guarantee which equals a liberal interest. The full amount stated will not be required for a year or more, if ever, but applicants must give assurance that such sum is available if required. Replies to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

12649 F 7

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, to give Russian lessons. Please apply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

12627 F 7

FULLY-qualified Mandarin teacher is open to receive a few pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

12606 F 12

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY, aged 31, wants position as a general office assistant. Neat penmanship, good figures. Excellent references. Please apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

12645 F 7

GENERAL OFFICE assistant desires position. Neutral. References. Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

12646 F 8

YOUNG Chinese open for immediate engagement as bookkeeper, interpreter. Knowledge of banking and consulate translator. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.

12640 F 7

WANTED by young lady, position as typing and general office routine. Good experience. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

12609 F 9

WANTED by young man (neutral) position as general office assistant; has full experience in general office routine. A1 references. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

12608 F 10

YOUNG LADY, experienced knowledge of stenography and typing, desires position. Excellent references. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

12632 F 8

BUILDING overseer, expert in concrete work, open for engagement. Ten years building overseer in Shanghai. Excellent references. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

12614 F 9

MATRIMONY

A YOUNG lady (British), amiable, musical and of an affectionate nature, wishes to meet a gentleman of similar qualities with a view to matrimony. None but genuine applicants need apply. Copy of portrait is requested and this and all correspondence, etc., will be treated in the strictest confidential manner. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

12638 F 7

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Just arrived from London, a beautiful fur coat in the latest fashion, absolutely new, of course. Owner being obliged to leave for Home this week must sell immediately. May be seen at The Little Shop, A. 230 Szechuen Road (close to Jinkee Road).

12653 F 9

A BARGAIN. Mandoline-Guitar, in perfect condition, with case and instruction book. $18. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.

12644 F 7

ON APPROVAL to outports: used and unused postage stamps at very reduced prices. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

12637 F 7

FOR SALE. 2-seater Ford, 1917 hood, perfect condition. Can be fitted as truck or delivery wagon. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

12633 F 7

WELL-FURNISHED boarding house for sale. Ten rooms. Close to town. Price moderate. For particulars, apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

12613

WANTED, a B.S.A. air rifle, must be in good condition and accurate. Apply H. Lambert, c/o Ewo.

12683 F 7